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5 March 1985

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BURMA

MOSCOW BURMESE ON PERILS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

BK051559 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Economic observer Vladimir Ivanov commentary: "Burma's Economy and the Policy of Transnational Corporations"]

[Text] Judging from official figures and objectives set in the fourth 4-year plan, Burma's economy can be said to be developing very well. Thanks to a record paddy harvest--the best in the postwar period--the country has been able to meet fully the requirements of the people. In the last fiscal year, the gross national product had been targeted to increase by 5 percent, but it increased by 5.6 percent. Burmese publications have been pointing out that conditions exist for the successful implementation of the long-term 20-year plan.

In the meantime, Burma has also been facing some difficulties while marching along its path of economic development. The difficulties, on the one hand, are linked to the socioeconomic backwardness of Burma--a bad legacy of the colonial past--and much time is needed to overcome them. On the other hand, some of these difficulties occur because of phenomena outside Burma. In particular, we can point to the retrogressive conditions of overseas markets upon which Burma's economy is dependent.

In the past 2 years, prices have been halved for Burma's traditional export commodities such as rice, timber, minerals, and raw materials. Hence it is clear that earnings from exports have also declined. In the meantime, prices of Burma's imported goods, such as machinery, have increased remarkably. As the journal PARTY AFFAIRS pointed out: The prices of imported goods have increased by 130 percent in the past 10 years, and as a result Burma has been facing a trade deficit for 7 consecutive years.

In order to meet the deficit, Burma has to spend its foreign currency reserves. Burma, which had \$237 million in reserves in March 1981, only had \$90 million by December 1983, and the trend is likely to continue. LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN pointed out that Burma is being affected by the attempts of Western entrepreneurs to make the developing countries shoulder their economic burden. Like many other developing countries, in order to find a way out from its problems, Burma has had to accept loans from Western governments and international financial institutions under them. Many times Burmese

leaders have said that it is necessary to be cautious when accepting assistance and foreign loans. As the party chairman, U Ne Win, said at the fourth party congress, imperialism infiltrates and exploits the economies of developing countries under the guise of assistance. There are solid reasons for such warnings. An example can be cited for Burma.

Between 1975 and 1982, Burma obtained foreign loans and grants totaling \$3.2 billion. The loans and grants came mainly from the consultative group of aid donor countries under the auspices of the World Bank. The repayment period was short while the interest rates were quite high for these loans. It should be pointed out here that inflation in the capitalist world also reduced whatever benefits Burma expected from these loans. The question to raise here is: Are these the reasons for Burma's foreign debts, which today total over \$2 billion? The consequence of these debts is that Burma now needs more foreign loans. Exploiting the situation, Western countries want to pressure Burma into accepting a development policy to their liking. They are coercing Burma into accepting the thinking that there is no alternative but to bow before foreign private investors to receive assistance. Why are they making such suggestions? Their motives should be studied.

It is common knowledge that transnational corporations, also known as TNC's, never invest in areas of immediate economic importance for the host countries but only in projects from which they can reap the greatest profits in a short time. Very often so-called joint venture companies are set up to run projects, but the fact is that the TNC's are in complete control over them. For this reason, these corporations can siphon off their big profits abroad. It is evident from this fact alone that foreign investment cannot help develop the economy of a developing country.

The belief that a transfer of technology will take place through the TNC's is also a myth. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA has pointed out that Western countries either refuse to transfer their technology to developing countries or only do so under unacceptable conditions. Thus it is correct to term the TNC's policy as neocolonialist technology.

The symptoms and effects of infiltration by TNC's cannot be known immediately. They can be seen and understood only after some time. The TNC's can be used as tools to create political instability as well as to make developing countries reliant on Western countries. The situation (in the Philippines where) banking and many industries are about to fall in the hands of the TNC's proves this point. The Manila newspaper DAILY EXPRESS says sarcastically: We are about to be enslaved economically, and it will be a great victory for the International Monetary Fund and other foreign masters who control our economy.

This is the result of giving a foothold to the TNC's, which are adroit masters of manipulation and expansion and which later take up key positions in the host country's economy. Like most of the developing countries, Burma also has all the natural resources needed to develop its economy. Under conditions prevailing today, developing countries must solve the problems faced in their national construction tasks by relying on their own resources. [passage indistinct] The most important thing, as the Burmese newspapers point out, is for Burma (to continue working) on the basic principles of equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

BURMA

AYE KO ADDRESSES 38TH UNION DAY SEMINAR

BK111715 [Editorial Report] Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese at 1345 GMT on 11 February carries the recorded opening and closing speeches by U Aye Ko, State Council secretary and chairman of the 38th Union Day Central Committee, to the 1-day 38th Union Day seminar held at the Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon.

In his 60-minute opening speech, U Aye Ko notes that this year's Union Day is being celebrated with "political objectives" laid down by the Burma Socialist Program Party--"for the national group to live together always with union spirit, to strive for the success of economic plans for regional development and raising the standard of living, and to totally eliminate all insurgents through the strength of the people." He stresses the importance of national unity in carrying out all tasks of the state, and notes that guidelines laid down at all party congresses, efforts made by state ruling organs, and the objectives of the state constitution are all directed at achieving national unity. He then expounds on the work and role of various levels of state leading organs which are made up of "people's representatives" and who are "directly elected by the people themselves." He notes need for these people's councils to provide "collective leadership" while council members take up "individual responsibility." He says these councils in various regions must implement the objectives of the state and party while explaining them to the people. Public service personnel must also "effectively serve the people" while avoiding "corruption, bribery, misuse of public funds and property, and shunning work." If these can be done, it will contribute to national unity.

Reception precludes further processing of the opening speech.

In his 30-minute closing speech, U Aye Ko replies to various questions raised by 14 state and divisional delegates who want to know state plans in developing education, health, and other socioeconomic fields, including opening of technical schools and hospitals, extending agricultural loans to boost agriculture and livestock breeding, developing fishery and shrimp breeding, building roads and bridges and hydroelectric plants, and curbing waste and losses. Regarding a question on whether the "land reclamation target was not realized because some peasants had given up agriculture to pan for gold and illegally mining for jades," U Aye Ko said "the state is the sole producer of gold in areas with high potential for gold production" while in regions with less prospects for production, "gold panning areas were systematically allocated by the Ministry of Mines and the party and councils concerned." In

connection with a suggestion that effective measures should be introduced to "prevent mineral smuggling," U Aye Ko said not only were security measures introduced but also programs to help mine workers with their needs as well as to prevent wastage and losses were being carried out systematically.

On a suggestion that "lack of fuel oil has led to a shortfall in plowing land to be cultivated and is thus affecting production," U Aye Ko says "production is being increased every year so that fuel oil requirements can be met. Efforts are also being made to increase crude oil production, maintain the oil price, and avoid importing oil."

On insurgency, U Aye Ko says "the armed forces and people are joining hands to fight the insurgents who are disrupting peace and development of the people. Thus, today, the insurgents are disintegrating." He notes that insurgents who are "politically as well as militarily being defeated are taking refuge in some border areas" where they kill people, coerce youths to join them, and spread rumors. He says people are "giving more support and encouragement to the people's armed forces." He adds, "elimination of insurgency must be accepted as the national task by the entire national people." He also notes "smuggling, which prolongs insurgency," must be eradicated with the help of the people. He notes: "Thus, in some border areas where insurgency still exists, military campaigns must be stepped up and efforts continued until insurgency is totally eliminated through the strength of the people."

CSO: 4211/37

BURMA

BRIEFS

BATTLE NEWS--On 25 January, a combined force of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA] attacked troops from the mercenary 69th Infantry Regiment and the Military Government's defense volunteers at (Nampala) on Kunlong-Hsenwi road. The attack killed a defense volunteer and wounded six others, including two defense volunteers. A gun was seized during the attack. On 30 January, a combined force of the People's Army and the KIA attacked the military government's mercenary 9th Infantry Regiment at (Hein Nawnggheng). According to incomplete reports, 7 mercenaries were killed and 19, including 2 mercenary officers, were wounded and 1 G-2, 2 G-4's, 2 guns, over 20 rounds of 80-mm and 50-mm artillery shells, over 20,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, and other military equipment were seized during this battle. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 85]

CSO: 4211/37

CAMBODIA

AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS THANKED FOR CONDOLENCE

BK141414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and Comrade Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, for their condolence message on the demise of Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message stressed:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Cambodian people and in our own names, we would like to express profound thanks to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the DRA and to you for sending us condolences over the demise of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

Regarding the loss of Comrade Chan Si, the Cambodian party, government, and people are determined to transform their grief into great strength in order to fulfill all revolutionary tasks.

CSO: 4212/45

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK111509 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 28 January-10 February:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 28 January says: Cambodia's herd of cattle now increases to 2,066,800, up by 15 percent over 1983. The number of pigs rises by 23 percent to 1,008,400, as compared again with the 1983 figure. The country also keeps 5,500,000 domestic fowl. This year the Agriculture Ministry plans to set up veterinary branches in all parts of the country in order to further promote livestock breeding. SPK in French at 1143 GMT on 7 February reports that by mid-January peasants throughout the country had harvested more than 543,000 hectares of rice, or 55 percent of the crop planted during the previous main rice growing season. SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 5 February reports that by early last month peasants across Cambodia had attained 19 percent of the plan for selling rice to the state. Leading were the provinces of Siem Reap and Kompong Cham, which had respectively sold 2,037 and 1,867 metric tons.

Kandal Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service 28 January 0430 GMT cast, peasants of Dangkao District planted 5,500 hectares of rice during the 1984 rainy season. By January, they had reaped 1,500 hectares of this rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 2 February reports that peasants of Kandal Stoeng District had reaped more than 2,900 hectares by mid-January and they have so far grown more than 200 hectares of high-yielding IR-36 rice. According to SPK French at 1144 GMT on 28 January, within 20 days from the 2d half of December, the peasants of Kandal Province grew 3,000 hectares of rice for this dry season, including 2,000 hectares of IR-36 variety. At the beginning of January, they transplanted more than 7,345 hectares and sowed nearly 2,215 hectares in addition to about 6,000 hectares of other subsidiary food and industrial crops. Some 300,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer were reserved for this dry-season rice planting. Along with the transplanting, the peasants of the province accelerated harvest on 3,000 hectares. In 1984, Kandal planted 44,000 hectares and plans to grow 36,000 hectares during this dry season, SPK notes.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 31 January reports that by the end of January, more than 135,000 hectares of rice, or 99 percent of plan had been harvested and more than 3,500 hectares of dry-season rice had been planted. The national radio's 1300 cast says that peasants in Varin District had harvested nearly 6,000 hectares of rice by mid-January.

Its 0430 GMT cast notes that more than 4,000 hectares, or 90 percent, of all types of rice had been harvested by the end of January and 17 metric tons of paddy had been sold to the state by 16 January in Banteay Srei District.

Kompong Thom Province: According to SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 5 February, 95,000 hectares of rice were planted during the last monsoon-cropping season and peasants surpassed the rice sale plan by 48 percent last year.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The national radio at 0430 GMT on 28 January reports that peasants of Toek Phos District had reaped more than 700 hectares of various types of rice with a yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare by mid-January. In its 10 February 1300 GMT cast, Phnom Penh radio says that peasants of Roles P'ier District have harvested 1,600 hectares of rice. SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 9 February reports that at the beginning of the dry season the peasants of Kompong Tralach District transplanted more than 300 hectares of dry-season rice. It says that there are 4,000 oxen, 4,000 buffalo, and 3,300 pigs in Toek Phos District and 4,000 oxen and 2,800 buffalo in Kompong Leng District. SPK in French at 0448 GMT on 3 February notes that peasants of Kompong Chhnang Province had harvested more than 22,600 hectares, or 64 percent, of the land cultivated during the last rainy season by the second half of January. They have planted more than 470 hectares of rice and more than 1,850 hectares of subsidiary food and industrial crops during the current dry season.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 5 February notes that solidarity production groups at Srei Santhor District put 2,100 hectares under rice in this dry season and also planted 1,032 hectares of industrial and subsidiary food crops. SPK in French at 1140 GMT on 8 February reports that by the end of January peasants of Tbong Khmum District had planted 430 hectares out of the 535 hectares of rice planned for this dry season. They have also grown nearly 1,000 hectares of industrial and subsidiary crops, especially tobacco. According to the national radio's 1300 GMT cast, peasants in the province had harvested more than 57,500 hectares of various types of rice, with an average yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare, by early January.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK in French at 0445 GMT on 29 January reports that last year the province cultivated 57,000 hectares or 71 percent of the plan for rice, in addition to 46,000 hectares of other subsidiary food crops. The provincial herd now numbers 149,400 cattle, 30,000 pigs, and 342,000 domestic fowl. SPK in French at 0448 GMT on 3 February notes that peasants in Baset District are concentrating efforts on harvesting the 15,000 hectares of rice planted during the main monsoon-cropping season. The district's livestock includes 23,000 cattle and 16,700 pigs. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 4 February reports that peasants of Samraong Tong are growing dry-season rice on more than 500 hectares planned for this season. More than 100 hectares have already been planted, the radio adds.

Prey Veng Province: According to Phnom Penh radio's 9 February 0430 GMT cast, peasants in Peareang District had transplanted 2,500 hectares of medium-term rice by early January.

Pursat Province: SPK in French at 0431 GMT on 2 February reports that peasants of Bakan District have sold the state 230 metric tons of excess rice since 9 January. SPK in French at 0446 GMT on 6 February notes that by the end of January peasants of Krakor District had harvested 2,500 hectares of the 5,200 hectares of rice planted during the previous rainy season, with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare. They are also growing 170 hectares of rice during this dry season. SPK in French at 0406 GMT on 10 February says that by mid-January the peasants of Bakan District had reaped more than 12,300 hectares of rice grown during the previous rainy season, had also transplanted 180 hectares of dry-season rice, and had reclaimed 103 hectares of land for cropping. SPK in the same report notes that during the previous rice growing season peasants of Phnum Kravanh District planted 4,580 hectares of rice and 237 hectares of subsidiary food crops. After harvest, 103 metric tons of surplus rice were handed over to the state, the news agency notes. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 7 February notes that within the week ending on 15 January the Pursat provincial trade service purchased more than 400 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. In its 1300 GMT cast, the national radio says that during this year's fishing season, fishermen of the province caught more than 900 metric tons of fish and produced more than 180 metric tons of dried fish, 450 metric tons of smoked fish, and more than 5 metric tons of fermented fish paste. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 10 February reports that peasants of Phnum Kravanh District had harvested more than 2,000 hectares of rice and planted more than 200 hectares of subsidiary food crops in mid-January.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK in English at 1107 GMT on 5 February reports that by mid-January Svay Teap District had harvested 3,430 hectares of short-term rice and 6,580 hectares of long-term rice. Meanwhile, the peasants in this district also planted 29 hectares of dry-season rice and 100 hectares of subsidiary food crops. According to SPK in French at 1131 GMT on 4 February, peasants in Chantrea, Svay Teap, and Kompang Rou Districts with the assistance of the provincial agricultural service have cleared 10,900 hectares of rice-fields which were mined during the Pol Pot regime. For this year's main rice growing season, the tractor operators from the Agriculture Ministry and provincial agricultural service planned to help the peasants plow 65,750 hectares of land. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 29 January reports that peasants of Kompang Rou District had harvested nearly 2,000 hectares of rice by early January. They had sold 89 metric tons of paddy to the state by mid-January, the radio adds. Phnom Penh radio in its 30 January 0430 GMT cast reports that by mid-January the provincial trade service had purchased nearly 400 metric tons of excess paddy from the peasants. In its 1300 GMT cast the radio notes that peasants of Svay Teap District had harvested more than 3,000 hectares of short- and medium-term rice and 50 percent of the long-term rice or more than 6,000 hectares by the end of January. In its 0430 GMT cast, Phnom Penh radio says that peasants of Rumduol District have harvested more than 3,000 hectares of rice with an average of nearly 1 metric ton per hectare.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 31 January says that by the end of January peasants of the province had harvested more than 58,000 hectares of rice, or 82 percent of the plan, an average yield of more than 1 metric ton per hectare. They had also planted more than 10,000 hectares of dry-season rice, including more than 2,800 hectares

of high-yield IR-36 variety. Phnom Penh radio in its 31 January 0430 GMT cast reports that the provincial trade service had purchased more than 600 metric tons of surplus paddy from the peasants by mid-January. It also reports in its 1 February 0430 GMT cast that peasants of Treang District are busy harvesting more than 14,000 hectares of rice. By mid-January more than 7,000 hectares had been harvested, with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare. In its 2 February 1300 GMT cast, Phnom Penh radio reveals that peasants of Kirivong District have harvested more than 4,000 hectares of rice and have planted 1,000 of the planned 3,000 hectares of dry-season rice. In another report broadcast at 1100 GMT on 3 February, the national radio claims that peasants of Treang District have planted dry-season rice on 6,000 hectares. In its 7 February 1300 GMT cast, the radio also reports that peasants of Tram Kak District have sold the state 455 metric tons of surplus paddy.

Battambang Province: SPK in French at 1146 GMT on 30 January reports that by the end of January peasants in the province had reaped 35,500 hectares of 179,900 hectares of rice planted during the past rainy season. Phnom Penh radio says in its 1 February 0430 GMT cast that peasants of Battambang District had harvested 70 percent of the rice crop, with a yield of 1 metric ton per hectare by mid-January. It also reports in its 3 February 1100 GMT cast that peasants of the same district have grown 8,000 hectares of dry-season rice. The national radio reports in its 4 February 0430 GMT cast that by the third week of January, peasants of Battambang Sisophon, Preah Net Preah, Thmar Puok, Moung Russei, and Phnum Srok Districts had harvested more than 35,500 hectares of various types of rice, with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare.

CSO: 4212/45

CAMBODIA

COMMENTARY LABELS ALLEGATIONS 'TRASH'

BK111632 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Contemptible Lies"]

[Text] In the past few days, the propaganda apparatuses of Beijing and its lackeys have echoed each other's overblown claims about the so-called victories of the Democratic Kampuchean forces in Cambodia. They have alleged that there were attacks in this or that area, and they have even vociferously claimed that Vietnamese and Soviet advisers were killed or wounded here or there.

What is the truth about all of this? Truth always remains true. Public opinion has been well aware that since November 1984, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, in close coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have launched powerful offensives to destroy various hideouts of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits located along the Cambodian-Thai border. In this campaign, we put out of action thousands of enemy soldiers, seized thousands of weapons and hundreds of metric tons of war materiel, and frightened and demoralized the remaining enemy soldiers, forcing them to flee and take refuge in Thai territory.

Faced with the bitter defeats of their lackeys, Beijing and its accomplices drummed up misleading charges about so-called intrusions into Thai territory by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army Volunteers, accusing Vietnam of creating tension in the region, and so on. However, these obsolete tunes sung by Beijing can in no way attract the attention of public opinion, nor can they fool anyone. On the contrary, they show more clearly to public opinion that whenever the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann and Sihanouk reactionary Cambodians surreptitiously crossed the border from Thailand in order to conduct subversive activities and loot the property of the Cambodian people, they immediately felt the timely, punishing blows of our Armed Forces; whenever the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann-Sihanouk reactionary Cambodians conducted activities against the Cambodian revolutionary administration, they immediately were exposed, denounced, condemned, and smashed.

We have repeatedly announced our correct stand: We resolutely refrain from violating the territory of neighboring countries, refusing to encroach on

even a single square inch of foreign soil. Nevertheless, we have also resolutely pledged to protect the territorial integrity of the PRK, refusing to let even a square inch of our land fall into enemy hands. The PRK is an independent, fully sovereign state. The Cambodian people have every right to defend their territory and to crush all aggression and sabotage activities of the enemy. This is a sacred, inviolable right.

That is the truth. What, then, is Beijing's intention in shamelessly and blindly trumpeting the alleged victories of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia? The most simple-minded person can understand the reason behind Beijing's shallow propaganda trick.

The main objective of the ballyhoo by the Beijing propaganda machine is to boost the morale of the Pol Pot soldiers, who are now panic-stricken in the face of the powerful offensives of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, working in close coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. Moreover, this Beijing propaganda campaign is aimed at making a number of persons who have not yet thought things over clearly and some segments of public opinion believe incorrectly that the so-called Democratic Kampuchean group is still strong. This is part of the enemy's psychological warfare of trying to slander the Cambodian revolution and of distorting reality.

No matter how hard Beijing tries to prop it up, the decomposing corpse of Democratic Kampuchea can never be revived. The sham victories invented and publicized by Beijing to poll public opinion have failed to convince even Sihanouk. If their own lackeys refuse to believe them, what change do the Beijing authorities have to make other people believe? All the publicity statements made by Beijing about the so-called victories of the Democratic Kampuchean group in Cambodian territory are mere trash.

CSO: 4212/45

CAMBODIA

VODK REPORTS PEOPLE SUPPORT CGDK COMMUNIQUE

BK120535 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Feb 85

["Determination of the People in the Areas Temporarily Controlled by the Vietnamese Enemy to Support the Communique of the CGDK Cabinet Meeting"--read by announcer]

[Text] We--the people living in the areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy--listened attentively to the communique of the CGDK cabinet broadcast by the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea on 5 February. After that, we held secret meetings of 2, 3, 5, or 10 participants in various places to acclaim and discuss the communique of our CGDK. We would like to present our impressions and determination as follows:

We--the people living in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy--realize and see clearly the savage, barbarous, and fascist nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Before, we used to hear accounts from our ancestors about the savage and barbarous nature of the "yuan kampop te ong" [referring to atrocity in 19th century Cambodia]. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more savage, barbarous, and fascist than the "yuan kampop te ong."

In the past 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have committed all types of atrocities and crimes against us. They have maltreated, oppressed, arrested, killed and robbed the people living in the areas temporarily under their control. They have stolen our paddy, rice, cattle, ricefields, farmlands, and belongings. They have arrested and raped our daughters and wives. They have forced us to live in their strategic hamlets along the roads far away from ricefields and farmlands. They have forced us to build fences around these hamlets and do not let us go out to earn our living. They have arrested, jailed, or killed anyone who dared to leave these hamlets. Concurrently, they have forced us--the elderly and the young--to leave our ricefields, farmlands, villages, and houses and to clear brush along roads and railroads and to build their supply lines in western Cambodia. They do not let us return to till our ricefields and transplant rice in the rice planting season. We made efforts to grow rice with a small output, but the Vietnamese aggressors harvested our rice to feed their aggressor troops. Furthermore, they have oppressed us with other forms. They have forced us to provide them with money, paddy, and rice and have arrested, beat, or killed anyone who could not provide them with money, paddy, and rice as they ordered.

We are worried about another fact is that in parallel with the massacre of our Cambodian people: The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have transported many more of their nationals to steal our villages, ricefields, and farmlands and to settle permanently in our territory. They have forced our Cambodian people to settle in arid areas without crops. Many of our people died of starvation and illness. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to exterminate our Cambodian race and swallow our Cambodian territory as they did our Kampuchea Kraom [southern part of present-day Vietnam that belonged to Kingdom of Cambodia] in the past.

We are very elated after listening to the communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting. We realize clearly the development of our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK. Our struggle has developed well in all fields--military, political, and diplomatic. In the military field, we realize that our national army has intensified its attacks on the Vietnamese enemy throughout Cambodia--in the Tonle Sap region, the regions deep inside the country, and in Western Cambodia. There are not many Vietnamese troops deep inside Cambodia because the Vietnamese enemy gathered and concentrated most of its troops in the western border region; this is a good opportunity for our resistance forces to launch attacks deeper toward the east. Vietnamese troops deployed in the western region fall into our defense networks and we inflict many more casualties on them. Therefore, the situation this 7th dry season is better than in the past dry season. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are declining.

Moreover, we are very elated to note that our CGDK is developing and is stronger in the military and political fields. It has more influence inside and outside the country. We are very happy in particular to realize that our CGDK is determined to strengthen its unity with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as leader in order to pursue our struggle more vigorously and efficiently against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from our Cambodian territory. All of this has strongly encouraged us--the people living in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy--who have suffered in the evil, savage, and fascist grip of the Vietnamese enemy--are determined to join hands to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in accordance with our ability. We pledge to cooperate in all forms with our national army, which launches deep operations inside Vietnamese zones, such as to guide our troops, provide information and foodstuffs to them, help them in transport, or hide them. Such acts are our contributions, with our national army, our CGDK, and our people throughout the country, to the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy so that we will be able to conclude this 7th dry season with many more successes and to score many victories until we definitely and completely liberate our Cambodian fatherland.

CSO: 4212/45

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON PEOPLE SUPPORTING CGDK CABINET STATEMENT

BK110549 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Feb 85

[Text] After hearing the CGDK cabinet's statement carried by the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea radio on 5 February, all our people living in liberated zones were very happy and satisfied. To express their satisfaction and full support for this statement, from 6 to 9 February, our people in every village and commune and everywhere in Democratic Kampuchea's liberated zones held meetings to express their determination.

Every resolution adopted in these meetings expresses satisfaction with the status of our people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, a developing situation that is continuously improving in every way--militarily, politically, inside Cambodia, and in the international arena. The military situation in this, the seventh dry season, is developing particularly well, better than in the sixth dry season. This is because our Democratic Kampuchean National Army has been attacking the Vietnamese more vigorously everywhere, around Tonle Sap Lake, in western Cambodia, and in areas deeper inside the country. In the country's southwestern part, in particular, our army attacked the Vietnamese in Kompong Trach District seat, Kampot Province, adjoining the Vietnamese border in eastern Cambodia. We also attacked the Vietnamese in Memot District seat, Kompong Cham Province, right at the border with Vietnam.

We see that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are losing out in the Cambodian people's guerrilla war. Our Cambodian territory is becoming a volcano burning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere daily. All of us--who have been victims of Vietnam's oppression and mistreatment which make life intolerable in our homeland--are most happy with this good development and are comforted even more by the realization that our CGDK cabinet is resolutely determined to strengthen its unity under Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This determination has the greatest influence in rallying the full strength of the Cambodian nation and people, both inside the country and abroad, to more vigorously fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

All this has made us firmly confident that we shall win over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our entire people will certainly be able to live peacefully once again in our country. Afterward, we shall continue to unite in building the country and safeguarding our race and nation. All of us living in the liberated zones would like to proclaim our support, with warmth and great satisfaction, for the statement issued by the CGDK cabinet at its fifth meeting and

pledge to stop at nothing to unite our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas to successfully thwart the second phase of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' dry season offensive. We pledge to continue fighting the Vietnamese and win more victories until we chase them all out of Cambodia and fully achieve the goal of the Kuala Lumpur declaration establishing the CGDK by:

1. Continuing to make punji stakes and automatic bows; digging punji pitfalls; and defending even more firmly villages and liberated zones with networks of punji stakes and using these bases as a firm support for the front battlefield.
2. Continuing to assist even more actively in providing food supplies and ammunition to the front lines.
3. Continuing to produce foodstuff for self-consumption and to increase the spirit of mastership to assist the front lines.

Furthermore, we would like to appeal to all Cambodian compatriots in the country and abroad to unite around the CGDK to more actively and vigorously struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every way. Over the past 6 years we have fully realized that no matter how much we want peace, the Vietnamese are not going to give it to us. They have indiscriminately exterminated our people regardless of their age. They have thoroughly mistreated and oppressed us in a very brutal and savage manner. As a result, over 2.5 million of our people have perished. Many millions more are unable to live in their homeland and have been forced to live in jungles and in various camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. And yet, the Vietnamese have not left us in peace. They have sent troops, tanks, and used artillery fire to attack our people in a fascist and savage manner. So, no matter what we do, we would not get peace. The only way out is to unite with our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only when all Vietnamese aggressor forces have been chased out of Cambodia can we once again live peacefully in our territory.

CSO: 4212/45

CAMBODIA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Attacks in Battambang, Kompong Cham

BK120631 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Feb 85

[Battle reports from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Our national army and guerrillas launched a sweeping operation against the Vietnamese enemy from O Sralau railway station to East Chheuteal village, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield [Battambang Province], on 6 February. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; seized an AR-15, a carbine, and a quantity of military materiel; and liberated four villages: O Sralau Ti Muoy, O Sralau Ti Pi, East Khna, and East Chheuteal.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield!

Our national army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's Prey Bak commune office, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham battlefield [Kompong Cham Province], on 4 February. In 30 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this commune office, killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded another, destroyed this commune office and a quantity of documents, and liberated three villages: Prey Bak, Prek Kak, and Preah Ang.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham battlefield!

Ponds Poisoned in Kampot

BK120444 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese enemy poisoned ponds in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, on 20 January, killing two inhabitants and incapacitating others.

Fruit Poisoned in Kratie

BK130519 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese enemy poisoned fruit in Roka Kandal village, Kratie District, Kratie Province, on 19 January, killing many children and incapacitating others.

Villages 'Liberated'

BK131659 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Feb 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Kompong Seila, Kompong Som battlefield, on 7 February. After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely destroyed this commune office. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded four others for a total of seven casualties. We destroyed a commune office building, 6 trenches, 15 sacks of paddy, and some military materiel. We seized 6 AK's, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some documents and military materiel.

We liberated four villages: Thmei, Veal, Trapeang Veng, and Bak Mnoas.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army guerrillas, and people on the Kompong Som battlefield!

Our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's Chong Dong commune office, Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 6 February. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded two others. We destroyed two commune office buildings and seven military barracks. We seized two AR-15's and some military materiel.

We liberated eight villages: Chong Dong, Popich, Tuol Sala, Khsach L'et, Kuor, Neang Lvea, Trach, and Tuol Damnak.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people in Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield!

Our National Army and guerrillas attacked Prasat commune office located on the Kralanh River south of Route 6, Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefield on 1 February. After 10 minutes of fighting, we killed a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounded three others. We destroyed five commune office buildings, three trenches, two generators, and some documents and military materiel.

We liberated four villages: Ampil, Tumloap, Prasat, and Peam Banteay.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefield!

11 SRV Soldiers Killed in Mutiny

BK140608 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Vietnamese enemy soldiers forced our people in Kompong Leng District [Kompong Chhnang Province] to clear forest for them on 20 January. When our people arrived in the forest, the Vietnamese issued them with arms and forced them to become soldiers. Our people mutinied, killing 11 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 15 others on the spot.

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO CHEA SIM--Comrade B. Altangeral, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, recently sent a message of thanks and greetings to Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, for his greetings on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The message noted, among other things: On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic and in my own name, I would like to extend to you, the members of the PRK National Assembly, and the fraternal Cambodian people profound thanks for the warm and intimate greetings sent us on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. I am firmly convinced that fraternal relations of friendship between our two countries and state institutes and our two peoples will further strengthen and develop. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Feb 85]

CSO: 4212/45

INDONESIA

AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN SIGNED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 85 p A6

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 6 (ANTARA/AFP).--The association of industry and commerce in Taiwan and the Indonesian chamber of commerce in Taipei have agreed to form a joint committee to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

A spokesman for the association said the Taiwan government had encouraged Taiwan industrialists and traders to invest abroad in an attempt to seek industrial materials, energy resources, and new markets, in addition to digesting the nation's excessive foreign exchange reserves.

The spokesman also said that Indonesia was developing its agricultural and industrial technologies and had imported many machinery products from Taiwan.

The state-run China Steel Corp. is carrying out plans on a 10 million U.S. dollar five-year agreement to assist Indonesia in establishing a cold-treatment steel plant with an annual capacity of 850,000 metric tons of steel plate.

Fu Chih-han, chairman of China Steel Corp. said that its current services to Indonesia include designing a steel plant, engine trial runs, operations of production lines and training of personnel.

CSO: 4200/546

INDONESIA

NEW TAX SYSTEM SAID TO BENEFIT FOREIGN INVESTORS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Jan 85 p A8

[Text] Frankfurt, January 29 (ANTARA)--Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Suhartoyo has convinced German businessmen that the new tax reforms made by the Indonesian government would benefit foreign investors.

Speaking at a business meeting here Monday, Suhartoyo said the benefit would be in the form of reduced corporate

Besides,, he said, the new tax system is much simpler in operation and more equitably administered than the old one.

"It also provides a decrease in the degree of uncertainty as to any firm's ultimate tax liabilities", he stressed.

Suhartoyo's explanation came amidst doubts among prospective foreign investors about the prospects of making business in Indonesia.

The BKPM chairman called on the German businessmen not to hesitate to contact his office if they need any help.

The meeting, attended by some 100 businessmen, was organised by the BKPM representative in Frankfurt Sjamsoel Arifin.

Themed "Invest in Indonesia--Investment with Future", the meeting was aimed at persuading more German businessmen to invest their capital in Indonesia.

A call for more German involvement in Indonesia was also made by Indonesian Ambassador to West Germany Ashadi Tjahyadi.

Suhartoyo held such a meeting in Paris Tuesday with French businessmen. Going along with him were a number of Indonesian businessmen affiliated to Kadin, his new deputy Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo and Bank Bumi Daya President Director Omar Abdalla.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

BRITISH BANKER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 85 pp A2, A3

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 6 (ANTARA).--Future prospects for Indonesia's economy are bright indeed, due to the country's stable political and security situation, beside the abundance in its natural resources.

This was stated by former (British) Chancellor of the Exchequer Lord Barber, who is at present president of the London-based Standard Chartered Bank (SCB), to the press here Tuesday.

The state administrative system in Indonesia is also sound, which will encourage the investment climate, he added.

SCB itself believes in the bright future of Indonesia's economy, which it has proved through the setting up of its branch office in Indonesia, among others the construction of Wisma Kosgoro (Kosgoro Building) as SCB's main office in Jakarta.

Wisma Kosgoro was built with SCB expenses in collaboration with PT Kosgoro. For the realisation of Indonesia's public welfare, the SCB will assist Indonesia's development efforts, he said.

On the reduction of OPEC oil prices, he had to admit that it would have a great influence on Indonesia's debt payments, but he was convinced that Indonesia would overcome this difficulty due to Indonesia's stable economic situation.

"Indonesia will certainly overcome the influence of the reduction of OPEC oil prices, among other things through the stepping up of its non-oil/non-gas commodity exports, Lord Barber said.

The chartered Bank started operations in Jakarta in 1963 and January 1, 1985, it changed its name into Standard Chartered Bank, which at present has 2,000 branch offices in 60 countries.

SCB's assets in 1979 stood at 13,010 million poundsterling, in 1982 at 24,307 million poundsterling and at the end of 1983 at 28,917 million poundsterling.

CSO: 4200/546

INDONESIA

WEST SUMATRA'S 1984 EXPORTS UP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 29 Jan 85 pp A8, A9

[Text] Padang, January 29 (ANTARA)--West Sumatra export value amounted to 139.9 million US dollars during 1984 or up by 27.02 percent compared with 110.2 million US dollars in the previous year.

H. M. Hasni Machbub, head of Department of Trade of the West Sumatra Representative office said Monday that the export volume totalling 678,500.75 tonnes in 1984 or rose 116.41 percent against 313,519.97 tonnes in 1983.

Rubber still remained as the biggest earner worth 52.8 million US dollars during the 1984 followed by cassia (kayu manis) worth 18.0 million US dollars.

Other commodities such as coal worth 13.6 million US dollars, coffee 12.7 million dollars, sawn timbers 11.5 million dollars, plywood 10.3 million dollars, while several commodities worth less than ten million US dollars.

Viewed from the export volume, coal appeared as the greatest earner with the total volume of 382,542.50 tonnes, followed by Padang Cement 109,000 tonnes, sawn timbers 57,500.20 tonnes, rubber products 57,031.75 tonnes, plywood products 23,389.96 tonnes, cassia products 15,078.30 tonnes, sawn timbers 14,273.56 tonnes, while some other commodities noted less than 10,000 tonnes.

The number of export commodities also rose to 38 commodities in 1984, while in the previous year the province could export 34 commodities only.

Commodities Diversification

The West Sumatra province during the first year of Pelita III (third five year development plan) exported 25 non-oil and non-gas commodities only.

In the second year, the export commodities went up by 28 varieties and in the third year, however, the number declined to 26 varieties. They rose again to 28 kinds in the fourth year, and in the last year of the Pelita III, they reached 34 varieties.

Machbub said, the province in the first year of Pelita IV, which will end March 31 1985, will have exported 38 commodities and the number is expected to increase.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

DUMI HYDROCRACKER PLANT STARTS EXPORTING PRODUCTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 85 p A1

[Text] Dumai, Feb. 6 (ANTARA)--Pertamina Dumai Processing Unit II has since Monday begun to ship hydrocracker products for export to Japan in the form of 6,000 tons of coke.

The first shipment was estimated to be completed in two days and would be officially seen off by the Pertamina director, Wednesday from Pertamina's special harbour II, Dumai.

The spokesman of Pertamina in Dumai, Nukman Arsyad, Tuesday disclosed that the ship carrying the first hydrocracker products was 'MV Andhika Eridhani' with 6,465 DWT and with a length of 105.56 meters, flying Indonesian flag and owned by PT Andhika Sea Lines Company.

The Dumai hydrocracker project's present average production is 45,000 tons of coke daily, beside other fuel products like kerosine, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas), super 98, and premium petrol as well as automotive diesel oil.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

PAPER MANUFACTURING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 85 pp A3, A4

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 6 (ANTARA)--A technical cooperation between PT Kertas Leces (Indonesia) and Voest Alpine, an Austrian industrial group, for making paper from sugarcane waste, was signed at the Department of Industry here Wednesday.

Signing for the Indonesian paper factory was its president director, Ucok B. Notokusumo, while Dr. Weber represented the Austrian company, in the presence of Secretary General of the Department of Industry Tuk Setyohadi and the Austrian Ambassador to Indonesia, Dr. Illsinger.

Industry Minister Hartarto in a written address, read out by Tuk Setyohadi, said the agreement was of vital importance as it represented a manifestation of the skills and capabilities of Indonesian technicians and of international confidence in the expertise.

Under the agreement, Voest Alpine will make use of the technological skills and software in paper production at the Leces factory, especially in the processing of sugarcane waste into paper.

This covers the development of the process, the use of the mill as a place for training operators of the factory built by Voest Alpine, as well as the completion of the project and the operation of the factory managed by the Austrian firm.

A cooperation between the two corporations was already in operation since 1980 following the conclusion of a contract on the construction of Leces III.

Under the contract, Voest Alpine supplies the machinery and technology in paper making from sugarcane waste material.

The project was completed in 1983, and during the construction work, Leces technicians had been active, enabling them to absorb the technology involved, and to operate the factory professionally, both as regards its technical aspects and its production process.

The skills and capabilities of the Leces engineers had admired Voest Alpine so that the Austrian company concluded another cooperation scheme in the techniques of the paper industry.

The minister said the cooperation scheme reflected the capabilities of software in the Leces pulp and paper industry, international confidence in and recognition of the skills and new source of income for Leces.

He hoped for a further promotion of the skills of the software involved as the matter had always been a government program.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

UNEMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO GET WORSE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Jan 85 p A4

[Text] Surabaya, Jan. 30 (ANTARA)--Unemployment will be worse at the end of Pelita IV (fourth five-year development plan 1984-1989) Manpower Minister Sudomo said here Tuesday.

In his written address at the opening of the second national meeting of Indonesian businessmen association in social and economic affairs (Puspi) Minister Sudomo further said that in the current Pelita IV the number of job-seekers will be up by 9.3 million against 6.1 million job opportunities provided by the country's five percent economic growth.

To overcome the problem Minister Sudomo called on all parties to unitedly work together to step up job opportunities and productivity.

Tuk Setyohadi, the secretary general of the ministry of industries, meanwhile, said that his ministry has planned to develop small scale industries to promote job opportunities. He said 930,000 workers are targetted to be absorbed by the small industrial sector.

In addition to that Tuk Setyohadi added that his ministry's multifarious industrial sector will absorb 400,000 workers while the basic chemical metal and machinery industries will each draw 35,000 workers.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

250,000 WORKERS TO BE SENT ABROAD IN PELITA IV

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Feb 85 p A4

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 7 (ANTARA).--About 225,000 Indonesian workers will be sent abroad for employment in the current Fourth Five Year Plan (1984-1989) in a bid of the government to solve unemployment in Indonesia.

Most of the Indonesian workers will go to the countries in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia in particular, a Manpower Department official said in a televised interview here Wednesday night.

Indonesian workers are also sent to Malaysia, Hongkong, the United States, and other Asean countries.

To make a bigger success of the project, the official said the government will among other things improve the procedures and mechanism of the dispatch, labour protection, and welfare.

The projects is also aimed at closer friendship between Indonesia and the countries concerned, and obtaining foreign exchange. The government requires each worker to send home 50% of their wages.

CSO: 4200/546

INDONESIA

MORE OIL FINDS OFF MADURA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Feb 85 p A4

[Text] Seoul, January 31 (ANTARA/Yonhap)--A South Korea-Indonesia joint drilling venture has hit two more "commercial" oil reserves in the West Madura seabed, off East Java, energy and resources ministry officials said Thursday.

The two reserves, located about 30 kilometers to 40 kilometres north of previously discovered field, code-named ke-2, are estimated to have oil deposits of more than 100 million barrels each.

The ke-2 oil field is estimated to have deposits of 22.1 million barrels.

To estimate the new deposits more precisely, the ministry will dig two test wells this year.

Officials at the Kodeco Energy Co., the Korean partner in the venture, said that each of the two reserves is estimated to have a daily oil production capacity of more than 20,000 barrels.

Daily production averages of more than 5,000 barrels of oil or 1 million cubic feet of gas are normally deemed "commercially viable," according to oil experts.

Meanwhile, oil production in the ke-2 area will begin on a full-scale basis in July, ministry officials said.

The drilling of six wells had been planned for the ke-2 area.

Three wells have been drilled so far and the remaining three will be drilled by early April.

Other preparations in the area, including the linking of pipelines to oil tanks, will be completed by the middle of June in time for commercial production in July.

The ke-2 oil field will produce 13,000 barrels to 15,000 barrels of oil per day, the officials said.

The Madura offshore areas, covering about 8,000 square kilometers, have widely been known to possess potentially great commercial and gas reserves.

Koreas Kodeco Energy Co. and Indonesias state-run Pertamina established a joint venture in 1981 to conduct the Madura oil development project.

So far, Kodeco has spent 47 million U.S. dollars on the production of the ke-2 wells, it was lerned.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

OIL REVENUE ESTIMATED TO DROP BY RP.325 BILLION PER YEAR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 31 Jan 85 p A10

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 31 (ANTARA)--The state income from the oil and natural gas sectors is estimated to decline by about Rp.325 billion per year, due to the fall in price of Minas crude by one dollar to 28.53 dollar per barrel, in accordance with OPEC's decision at its meeting in Geneva Wednesday.

This means a decline of 1.7 per cent of the domestic revenue estimated for the 1985/1986 fiscal year or 1.4 per cent of the overall state income for the coming fiscal year.

This was pointed out by Coordinating Minister for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana to newsmen at Bina Graha Presidential Office here Thursday after giving an account to the President on OPEC's latest decision.

He explained that from the point of view of foreign exchange revenues, the decline in the Indonesian oil price would diminish the foreign exchange revenues by about 300 million dollars per year or by about 1.4 per cent of the overall foreign exchange revenues from oil/natural gas and non-oil/non-gas in the 1985/1986 financial year.

He stressed that because the influence of the decline in the oil price was very limited on the state and foreign exchange income, the government would not change the state revenue target for the 1985/86 financial year and there was also no plan to devalue the rupiah exchange rate vis-a-vis the American dollar.

In accordance with directives of President Soeharto, the government will increase the state revenue from domestic resources and the exports of non-oil/non-gas commodities. Apart from that, the President has given instruction to speed up the implementation of projects paid from foreign funds, he said.

Ali Wardhana also stressed that Indonesia sustained the floating rate of the rupiah towards the dollar as well as the free flow of foreign exchange.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

NATUNA WELL YIELDS OIL, GAS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 7 (ANTARA).--The drilling and testing of the Natuna coast, Riau, have been completed, Pertamina and Marathon Petroleum Indonesia Ltd. announced here Wednesday.

The well is located in a depth of 300 feet from the surface of the sea and some 700 km north of Jakarta.

It has a depth of 8,132 feet and had been subjected to 10 different tests.

The well produces 7,617 barrels of oil and 19 million cubic meters, in addition to 1,071 barrels of condensate per day.

Marathon Petroleum Indonesia is one of the contractors of Pertamina, the state oil company, and a subsidiary of Marathon International Oil Corporation, holder of 37.5 per cent of the shares.

The other fellow contractors are Hubbay Oil (Kakap Ltd), Amin Oil Indonesia (Kakap Ltd Inc.) and Pertamina, respectively with 37.5, 15 and 10 per cent of the shares, a spokesman for the Indonesian oil company disclosed here Wednesday.

CSO: 4200/546

INDONESIA

BENGKULU COAL RESERVES ESTIMATED AT 1 BILLION TONS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Feb 85 p A6

[Text] Bengkulu, Feb. 4 (ANTARA)--Available coal reserves in Bengkulu province turn out not to be as estimated so far. Data at the ministry of mining have shown that there are only 70,000 tons of coal in the province, but according to results of surveys by South Korean experts the coal reserves reach almost one billion tons.

This was stated by Bengkulu Governor Soeprapto in his address Sunday evening when he attended the inauguration of the regional executive board of the Bengkulu chapter of the HIPMI (Indonesian Young Businessmen Association)

Exact data on the Bengkulu coal reserves are not available. The data at the ministry of mining were from pre Indonesian independence time, because the ministry of mining has so far never carried out serious surveys on coal deposits in Bengkulu, the governor said.

The South Korean survey results have caused a rush of foreign investors to obtain coal mining concessions, but we have to be careful in selecting the right ones, because they have to be aware of their role and contribution in improving the region's economy. The potential deposit of coal in the province would lift the region from its isolation and would improve the region's economy and the rural people's standard of living, the governor added.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

POLLUTION OF JAKARTA BAY CITED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 31 Jan 85 p A4

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 30 (ANTARA)--About 2,000 industrial plants here had disposed of 580,000 tons of industrial waste through 17 rivers to the Jakarta Bay.

This was disclosed by Abdul Hay Djajamenggala, member of the House Commission X of the development faction (FPP) in his report on the result of the Commission's working visit during the second House recess at the House plenary session, Wednesday.

This industrial waste consisted of various solid materials and used oils", polluting the bay.

A kind of aquatic plant which is locally known as "eceng gondok" (eichornia crassipes) and plastic material had also polluted the waters as far as ten to fifteen miles from the beach.

The House Commission on the occasion called on the government to pay serious attention to the case and took necessary effort to control the water from being further polluted.

PT.Union Carbide and PT.Multi Bintang have tried to minimize the amount of waste their produced by constructing special water treatment plants.

These water treatment plants will be able to control water waste disposed by the two factories and purified them into a tolerable level before flowing them out into the rivers or sea.

Besides, the companies also monitor diseases possibly developed among their workers or the people living in their surrounding area.

PT.Multi Bintang processed its water waste for 16 hours using "biorotor" system, and threw them into a special canal to the rivers or sea.

CSO: 4200/545

INDONESIA

SUHARTO ORDERS BOOSTING OF SECONDARY CROP PRODUCTION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Sep 84 p A1

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 6 (ANTARA).--President Soeharto Wednesday gave the order that the production of second crops and vegetables in the country should be intensified, beginning from the upcoming planting season, Information Minister Harmoko said.

Briefing reporters after a session of economic ministers led by the Head of State, Harmoko said now that Indonesia had succeeded to increase rice production the President wanted the country to also increase the production of second crops and vegetables. The President said the time had come for that.

Increase in the production of second crops and vegetables would also help improve the incomes of farmers, the President said.

The limited cabinet session which was also attended by Vice-President Umar Wirahadikusumah heard various reports from the economic ministers, Harmoko said.

On the inflation rate, Harmoko said for January this year it was 0.46% so that the rate for the 1984-85 fiscal year up to January was 3.92%.

Meanwhile the volume of money in circulation up to December 1984, according to the minister, had amounted to 8,319 billion rupiahs.

CSO: 4200/546

INDONESIA

FUNDS EARMARKED FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Feb 85 p A1

[Text] Dili, Feb. 7 (ANTARA).--Some R.38.945 billion worth of funds will be provided by the East Timor regional office of the ministry of public works to improve roads during the current Pelita IV (the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan).

The head of the office, Karyo Oetomo, said Thursday the funds will be derived from the national and regional budgets.

Before the integration of East Timor into Indonesia there was only a 20 km asphalt road in Dili. After integration all the capital cities of the East Timor regencies were connected through roads.

Up to the end of the third Five-Year Development Plan, 1983/84, 830 km roads in East Timor were finally developed, with Rp.4,350,061,860.

Of the 774 km artery and collector roads 63 km is at present in good condition (asphalted). In the current Pelita IV 228 km more will be asphalted. So far 11 bridges (630.47 km long) have been built in the region.

Under the Inpres' (presidential instruction) funds which amounted to Rp.1,851,567,620.-561 km local roads have also been built. Under the similar program 199 m bridges have been built with funds amounted to Rp.43,697,320.

Karya Oetomo said development of roads in East Timor is very important not only in the view of security, economy and administration but also of opening the isolated places.

CSO: 4200/546

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'UNCERTAINTY' OVER ANZUS PACT

BK121711 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is much uncertainty over the future of the ANZUS pact, which brings Australia, New Zealand, and the United States together in a defense alliance. The current crisis has come to a head because the Government of New Zealand has decided to honor its election pledge to ban from all the country's ports naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons. As [as heard] this does not only anger the U.S. Administration, but has given rise to all manner of doubts regarding the future of the full alliance. Yet the two, both Australia and New Zealand, had been only too willing to allow American naval vessels to call at their ports. There were no differences between vessels that were nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed as those that were not.

The decision to abide by the promise made during the election campaign in New Zealand by its present prime minister, Mr David Lange, has upset the ANZUS stability. There are numerous and far-reaching implications from a strategic point of view. The Soviet Union is well-entrenched in the Northern Pacific, whereas generally in the South Pacific the U.S. has been able to take for granted the fact that its naval vessels will be able to navigate the entire area at will. The New Zealand decision has led to the cancellation of a naval exercise.

Countries in the region reviewed this development with some misgivings, although they don't question the right of New Zealand to follow its own defense policy. With the Vietnamese aggression taking place along the Thai-Kampuchea border and the Soviet Union's presence in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, any weakening of the ANZUS alliance will benefit the Soviet Union enormously.

The numerous small island nations of the South Pacific are all opposed to this threat in their part of the world of communist subversion. They indeed, of course, welcome the establishment of a true nuclear-free zone, which really means that they are against the dumping of nuclear waste into the Pacific Ocean. They are also opposed to the testing of nuclear weapons by France at that part of the world. They do realize the value of the defense (?skill) that the ANZUS alliance provides, and it is for that reason that in recent

months some of those South Pacific nations have agreed to allow facilities to American warships.

The present crisis in New Caledonia, too, has serious strategic implications. It is feared that the Soviet Union, by siding with the more radical elements that are opposed to the French occupation, could create a Cuba-type situation almost overnight in the South Pacific region.

The coming weeks will be very crucial ones for the ANZUS pact and for all other interested parties that are not members of the pact but are sympathetic to its aims and objectives.

CSO: 4200/530

MALAYSIA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON ASEAN BANGKOK MEETING

BK131419 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have been meeting in the Thai capital of Bangkok. Needless to say the continued conflicts along the Thai-Kampuchean border have been the focus of their attention. The foreign ministers have now called upon the international community to step up military and economic support for the three Kampuchean groups that are fighting to get rid of the unwanted Vietnamese forces that have been occupying their homeland for 6 years. The fighting has reportedly increased in intensity, and this is apparently a deliberate move, time to coincide with the meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok.

ASEAN is fully justified in appealing to the international community to come to the aid of the Kampuchean freedom fighters. Vietnam cannot and ought not to be allowed to get any gains from its aggression in Kampuchea. The stiff resistance that the Kampuchean people have been mounting against the Vietnamese speaks volumes for the determination to work out their own destiny. In recent weeks, Vietnam has been engaged in a desperate bid to oust the various Kampuchean guerrilla units from the traditional strongholds in bases close to the Thai-Kampuchean border. Although it has deployed no less than 160,000 troops in Kampuchea, Vietnam has not been able to impose its authority throughout the country. Indeed, according to many observers, the Vietnamese control is confined largely to the urban areas. As long as there are [word indistinct] of Kampuchea that are in the hands of the unit that acknowledge Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the leader of the Kampuchean nation, Vietnam will never be able to secure the legitimacy it is longing to obtain in the eyes of the world. Year after year it finds that its puppet government under Heng Samrin is unable to muster support in the United Nations General Assembly. The Soviet Union has been able to capitalize on Vietnam's need for military aid. Without the massive Russian arms supplies, Vietnam will not have been able to continue its aggressive policies in Kampuchea.

As Vietnam escalates the conflict it cannot expect the other states to sit by idly; hence, the ASEAN call for more support from outside to counterbalance the combined Vietnamese-Soviet military power in the Indochina region. At the same time ASEAN is not burning the bridges, to quote Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen,

the Malaysian foreign minister. ASEAN still feels that a political rather than a military solution is needed in Kampuchea. In fact, the ASEAN foreign ministers have kept the door open for meaningful negotiations with Hanoi. They have stated categorically that they are eager to start a dialogue with Hanoi. The foreign minister of Indonesia, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, has been appointed to press ahead with this aspect of ASEAN's diplomacy.

Meanwhile it is hoped that Vietnam will still cease its futility of its present policies in Kampuchea and heed the call of its neighbors in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4200/530

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

THAI CLASHES--Beginning 21 December last year, the Thai reactionary military authorities launched a counterrevolutionary military operation codenamed 8501 against our army which was operating in the north Perak-Thai border. Several hundred military personnel were involved in the operation. This time, besides setting up camps and patrolling the villages, the enemy also combed the edge of the jungle. They could not even trace our shadow but instead continuously stepped on several landmines planted by our troops. A total of 12 enemy troops were wounded. Because of these landmines, the enemy was forced to call off the operation on 12 January. This operation lasted for 12 days [figure as heard]. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 10 Feb 85]

THAI ATTACK--About 6 pm on 17 January this year, a group of the Thai reactionary troops comprised of 60 personnel headed by two military officers, a lieutenant and a captain, launched an attack on our army's task force camp on the northern Kedah-Thai border. The ever battle-ready soldiers of our army retaliated bravely in counter attacking the enemy troops. In this encounter, five enemy troops including a captain were wounded. Our soldiers got away safely. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People in Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 10 Feb 85]

VIGILANCE TOWARD EXTREMISTS URGED--The deputy information minister, Mr Kassim Ahmad, has urged the people to be steadily vigilant toward religious extremists who try to influence them through (?wrong) religious rulings. He said that these irresponsible groups are also trying to make slanders that may break up Muslim unity and endanger state security. He was speaking during the inauguration of a civic course organized by the Information Department near Kota Baharu, Kelantan. Mr Kassim added that the government will take action against these groups to ensure state security. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 11 Feb 85]

RITHAUDDEEN'S STATEMENT ON ANZUS--The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has clarified that Malaysia does not wish to comment on the ANZUS crisis. This is because the crisis is a matter involving three parties, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. He made the clarification in a statement in Kuala Lumpur today. His statement was issued following press reports quoting him as expressing Malaysia's regret over the ANZUS crisis which had resulted in the cancellation of the sea exercises planned for next month. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 85]

ASEAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE---An ASEAN Forestry Management Institute is to be established in Malaysia to help with forestry management in all six ASEAN countries. The Cabinet yesterday acknowledged an Agriculture Ministry report on a proposal by ASEAN's Food, Agriculture and Forestry Committee for the establishment of the institute. Malaysia was assigned to run the institute for ASEAN countries in a five-year, 7.3 million Canadian dollars project funded by Canada. A memorandum was also issued which was similar to one Thailand ratified with the Canadian Government on ASEAN and Canada Forestry Seedlings Centre. The Ministry of Agriculture told the Cabinet that Thailand would benefit in the development of Thailand's forestry management. [Text]
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Feb 85 p 2]

CSO: 420C/530

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON NPA RAIDS, ACTIVITIES LATE JANUARY 1985

Abra, Zamboanga del Sur Raids

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

BANGUED, Abra —
An armed band believed to be New People's Army (NPA) men attacked the municipal building here at dawn Thursday, killing the desk officer of the local police station.

They sprayed the town hall with Armalite bullets.

The fatality was identified as Pat. Renato B. Alsate, 43, of the Bangued police station, who succumbed to multiple bullet wounds. He died on the spot.

This was the second attack after the Jan. 6 ambush of Abra Gov. Andres Bernos, in which his son was killed and his wife, his driver, and two military escorts were seriously wounded.

The armed men escaped on foot. Some witnesses saw many on board motorcycles heading for a nearby town. (Milton Pascua)

BAYOMBONG, Nueva Vizcaya —
A New People's Army (NPA) band raided a logging firm at the boundary of Benguet and Nueva Vizcaya last Sunday and burned logging equipment valued at P8 million.

This was reported yesterday by Col. Rufo Pulido, Nueva Vizcaya PC-INP chief, to Brig. Gen. Tomas P. Manlongat, Region II PC-INP commander.

Raided was the Boboc Timber Corp., a subsidiary of the Benguet Mining Corp. at barangay Purgatorio in Buboc town, Benguet.

Pulido said that the attack came after Benguet Corp. officials refused to give P4 million in protection money demanded by the terrorists. (Gabby Visaya)

PAGADIAN CITY —
New People's Army (NPA) rebels attacked four paramilitary units in Lakewood and Kumalarang towns, in Zamboanga del Sur, Wednesday, carting away at least 61 assorted firearms and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

The rebels also killed a barangay captain and his bodyguard for refusing to cooperate.

Lt. Col. Jesus Guerson, Constabulary provincial commander, said the dissidents were disguised as Philippine Army (PA) soldiers and led by one Manolito Culamar, alias Kumander Raul.

Davao Death Toll

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Text]

DAVAO CITY — Fifty-two persons were killed in violent incidents in this city during the first three weeks of this month, police statistics showed.

The figures indicated that at least two persons were killed every day since Jan. 1.

The victims included a police captain and three policemen, two Constabulary men, two Army soldiers, and four suspected "hit men" of the New People's Army.

Police Capt. Cesar Bautista, 34, was killed last Thursday by two men believed to be members of an NPA sparrow unit. Bautista, former field force commander in Camp Catitipan, was visiting a relative at a relocation center in barangay Panacan when he was shot dead.

Cpl. Ladislao Castillo, an investigator of the Davao Metrodiscom, was killed by three men last Thursday inside a canteen near Thompson Christian High School

on Mayon St.

Pat. Leonardo Valdehueza, 34, of the Sasa police force, was killed the other week while waiting for a ride on Cabaguio Ave. in Agdao district, by suspected rebels.

Sgt. Antonio Rios del Sol was found dead by a fisherman off Samal Island across this city late last week.

The slain constables were C1C Jaime Seda of Davao Metrodiscom and C1C Ric Rugay of PC regional security unit.

Seda, detailed at the Davao Medical Center as a guard, was killed in the lobby of the hospital. Two of his assailants were later killed by his companion, C2C Rudy Navarro, in a shootout inside the hospital.

The slain Army soldiers were Pfc. Roberto Ela, 28, and Pfc. Emmy Maripurok, 25, both assigned with the Army Reserve Command based in Mintal, this city.

They were reportedly fired upon by four men while they were on the way back to the camp after taking a dip in a nearby river. (RCC)

Police Chief Killed

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY — The chief of police of Molave, Zamboanga del Sur, and three other policemen were killed when the patrol jeep they were riding in was ambushed by six New People's Army (NPA) rebels at 6 p.m. last Saturday in barangay Diplo, Molave.

A Constabulary report received by Col. Carlos Aguilar, 9th PC regional commander, said the police patrol was on its way to Diplo to check a report on illegal gambling when it was waylaid.

Killed on the spot were Maj. Montano Sanchez, Molave police

chief; Cpl. Norberto Pedrano, Pfc. Regino Pahong, and Pat. Angelo Jamarol.

The rebels took one .45-caliber pistol, three .38-caliber revolvers and three M-16 rifles from the fatalities.

The NPAs fled toward barangay Layason, Tambuling, before soldiers of the 467th PC company headed by Capt. Rogelio Delfin arrived at the scene.

Sanchez is the second veteran police officer in Region IX to be killed in three months. Last Nov. 25, police Capt. Rodrigo Jalosos of Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte, was shot dead by NPA men. (Vic Arevalo)

DAVAO CITY (PNA)

— A Constabulary sergeant was shot dead by four armed men at noon Saturday at sitio San Vicente, Buhangin district, this city.

The victim was identified as Sgt. Alfonso Enriquez assigned to the adjutant's office of the PC-INP regional command at Camp Catipitan.

Col. Laudemer Kahulugan, Davao Metrodiscom commander, said the assailants were believed to be members of a New People's Army (NPA) liquidation squad.

Enriquez had just returned to his assignment here from a mission in Manila when he was liquidated, Kahulugan said.

RUC 1 Commander Meets Villagers

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Jan 85 p 17

[Photo caption]

BRAZEN LIE. Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit, RUC 1 commander, speaks before some 200 residents of sitio Dandanac in Mt. Province who asked him for protection from reprisal by NPA rebels. Dumpit belied reports that abuses by military men have placed the area under a reign of terror. He branded the reports as 'brazen lie.' Dandanac folk request that the Charlie company of the 1st GHQ battalion be stationed in the place. (C. de la Torre)

CSO: 4200/539

PHILIPPINES

STRENGTHS OF KBL TIED TO HEALTH OF MARCOS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY PHILIPPINE PANORAMA Weekly Supplement in English 27 Jan 85 pp 3, 4, 28

[Article by Luis R. Mauricio: "How Fares the KBL?"]

[Text]

THE FORTUNES of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, as everybody knows, are tied up with and dependent on the health of just one man — President Marcos.

While the President is in the pink of health, the KBL enjoys solidarity. As his health declines, intra-party rivalries surface to threaten the party's homogeneity.

At no time was this character of the KBL most evident than in the last two months of 1984. From mid-November until early December, when a mysterious (still undivulged) medical event put Mr. Marcos out of circulation, his party was in the doldrums. Like a rudderless vessel in a becalmed sea, it did not know whether it was coming or going.

In the Batasan, various KBL groupings presented their respective legislative proposals for presidential succession and synchronization of elections. In so doing, they completely ignored the practice of having a unified party stand, expressed in a party

bill or resolution, which is the hallmark of a parliamentary system, no matter if it is the *mestizo* (mixed parliamentary-presidential) type that the Batasan is. Some KBL bigwigs even found the courage to join the chorus for the repeal of Amendment 6, which is the weapon Mr. Marcos wields to exercise martial-law powers even after martial law had been officially lifted; while other "second-echelon" KBL leaders were observed to have been discreetly distancing themselves from the majority party, their eyes glancing askance at a post-Marcos era.

But when the President was up and about again — as when in mid-December he raised his *barong* and showed that there were no surgery scars on his belly and when early this month he met with the Cabinet and KBL leaders in caucus — the KBL was no longer a vessel drifting listlessly. It was now like a patient newly recovered from a hospital operation. It

was again as sprightly as ever, as though "neither ballots nor bullets" could put it down. As for the KBL leaders and followers, happy days have come again.

THAT THE KBL should be of such an impermanent nature is not surprising. Its fickleness derives from its composition.

The KBL started as a civic movement, a *kilusan*, meant to enlist popular support for the martial-law regime and the new society it purported to create. Before the 1978 election for members of the interim Batasan, it was converted into an umbrella organization in order to provide a convenient vehicle for candidates from as many political parties as possible to run under the auspices of the "new society," however disparate those parties may be.

Thus arose at that time the anomalous spectacle of Liberals, Nacionalistas and independents — some of them professing to be avowed critics of the martial-law regime — hobnobbing with Marcos admirers and fanatics, or past political foes, like one big happy family within the KBL.

Inevitably, the KBL was transformed into a political party, although the change was merely a matter of semantics: even as an umbrella organization, it was, for all intents and purposes, a true-blue political party. Its existence as an umbrella organization was simply a contrivance to provide a safe cover for those who were too squeamish, or too embarrassed, to come out

in the open and admit to their party-hopping or principle-trading.

Given such composition, the KBL cannot hope to hold and keep within its ranks the opportunity-seekers, of various hues, once the likelihood of political change looms in the distance.

BUT SO LONG as that change seems remote — and it does seem so, in the eyes of KBL partisans who saw Mr. Marcos preside over the 90-minute joint caucus of the party early this month — the KBL would remain intact.

It would stay intact because it can continue to dispense patronage and, having enormous resources at its beck and call, it can continue moving people to undertake partisan tasks. In a political campaign, these advantages count a lot. They make the KBL difficult to beat.

That difficulty is multiplied a hundred times by the inability — if not refusal — of the opposition to come to its senses and band together as a united force.

This inability to unite comes from a misreading of the results of the election held last May. Having elected a handful of Batasan members flying the anti-KBL colors, the opposition now misjudges its strength and the people's temper.

Surely, a great majority of the masses are groaning under tight economic stress and therefore are disgusted with the administration that has caused it all. But it does not follow that in the event of an election Mr.

Marcos, or his followers in the KBL, are a pushover.

What many of the starry-eyed daydreamers in the leadership of the various opposition groups do not realize is that such hostility to the administration must be translated into votes, and to do that the opposition would need a well-oiled machinery that would organize the people, mobilize them to go to the polling centers, to vote opposition and to protect the ballots.

A fragmented opposition cannot accomplish that. And even if each of the fragments can, their divided efforts would be futile in the face of a solid phalanx that the KBL would present.

IT GOES without saying, however, that the KBL is not impregnable. And despite what he says for public consumption about its strength, Mr. Marcos is too down-to-earth a political tactician not to accept that fact. Well does he know that if the KBL must triumph, it cannot allow the grass to grow under its feet.

The lesson of the last election is not lost on him. The political realist in him is aware that because popular hostility to the administration had grown considerably, the opposition fared pretty well at the polls and could have fared more magnificently were its campaign to seize control of the Batasan not sabotaged, wittingly or unwittingly, by the boycott.

The lesson learned from last year's electoral exercise could

have been the reason why in the last KBL caucus Mr. Marcos declared that his party was on an electoral campaign footing — one year before the local election which he said would not be advanced — and gave definite orders to his party leaders to return to their respective bailiwicks and mend political fences.

This explains why, despite the dubious legality of his act, the chief lawyer of the government and top law-enforcement officer of the Republic — Minister of Justice and Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza — seized, rather commando style, the gubernatorial office of Pangasinana from fellow KBL and erstwhile teammate, Cicero Punsalan. Mendoza must have thought that legal niceties must not be allowed to stand in the way of the attainment of partisan objectives.

EVEN THOUGH Mr. Marcos once said that he did not intend to die, nevertheless he knows that sooner or later, death would come to him — as it does to every man. When it comes, what would the future of the KBL be? How would it fare if he were no longer around to weld the party together by dint of his personality and his power?

Considering the KBL's fragile composition, Mr. Marcos cannot be sure that in his absence it would not be rent asunder, just like what is now happening to the opposition, by rivalries among conflicting ambitions. He had an inkling of a scenario

such as this during the period of his inactivity in the latter half of November last year. There is no saying how much greater would be the cleavage within the KBL ranks once he is gone.

Should death come before his term expires in 1987 — and under the Constitution as amended, a presidential election would be held within a period not more than 70 days — Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos would certainly claim primacy among the party's presidential candidates. (And she would have every reason to do so. Those who are familiar with the careers of Argentina's Isabel Peron, Sri Lanka's Sirimavo Bandaranaike, not to mention China's Zhiang Qing, would not find this strange at all.)

But there would be other leaders within the party — aside from those who had earlier announced their availability as candidates. (Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Blas F. Ople) — who might sincerely believe that they have as much right as the Ma'am to aspire for the party's nomination. Once this happens, and each one of these aspirants persists in pursuing his goal, the KBL would break up into splinters.

In that event, the KBL would just be at par with the opposition. If what is happening now in its own ranks is any indication, the opposition — far from taking advantage of a KBL fragmentation by presenting a solid front — would all the more think that, with a divided KBL, anyone in the opposition could win the presidency hands down.

In the ensuing confrontation between a divided opposition and a fragmented KBL, the odds would favor the latter because it would still have, as plus assets, the power to dole out patronage and access to vast government resources.

But supposing that in the event of a fragmented KBL, the opposition — by whatever alchemy or miracle comes into play — succeeds in getting united and in putting up a single candidate (or in supporting one of the rival KBL aspirants)?

For Mr. Marcos, that would be a prospect too horrible to contemplate.

THIS PERCEPTION of what might become reality should death intervene must have entered, at one time or another, the mind of the President. For sure, even if he tried to, Marcos the politician would find it difficult to exorcise this awareness from his thoughts.

Even as he was announcing, during the recent KBL caucus, that there would be no acceleration or postponement of the 1986 local and 1987 presidential elections — an announcement that certainly was intended primarily to impress upon foreign and international lending institutions, as well as give them assurance of the existence of national stability that would convince them to extend the much-needed loans — there could have been at the back of his mind the nagging thought that he might not last up to 1987 and, hence, there might be a presidential election before then.

If such an election should take place — and he would no longer be around to influence its outcome — there exists the possibility that the presidency would be won by one who, although not violently anti-Marcos, owes Mr. Marcos no favor, whether personal or political. In other words, power might fall into unfriendly hands.

Unfriendly hands might not be able to extend — or might be averse to extending — protection to immediate members of the Marcos family and to their financial interests. Protection from what? From Marcos enemies who might be out to exact vengeance for wrongs suffered, whether real or imagined. Or from state seizure or confiscation of the Marcos estate or his family's assets.

(In his lifetime, former senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. intimated that guarantees for such protection could be arranged if Mr. Marcos would but agree to step down from the presidency. How the President must be pining these days for the likes of Ninoy!)

THIS, THEN, is the dilemma which the opposition sees as confronting Mr. Marcos:

Must the presidential election wait until 1987? If his health deteriorates and death overtakes him, say, this year or the next, would the KBL remain strong and intact and succeed in electing to the presidency someone who would — and could — protect the Marcos family and interests?

The element of risk involved in the latter case is high. And

that risk — in so far as the opposition thinking is concerned — has entered into the President's calculations. Political cunning, say opposition quarters, dictates that Mr. Marcos would see to it that a presidential election be held — to elect a successor (and teammate) in whom he has implicit faith and trust — while he is around to lead his party and supervise its campaign to victory.

How could this be done?

At the most propitious time, Mr. Marcos could send a formal letter to Batasan, through Speaker Alcanor Yñiguez, to the effect that, due to serious illness (or continuing decline in health), he has become incapacitated to discharge the office and functions of the presidency.

Within three days after receipt of the letter, the Batasan, without waiting for any call, would meet in session. Within a span of time not later than ten days from receipt of the letter, the Batasan must fix the date for the special presidential election, which must be not earlier than 45 days but not later than 60 days from the approval of the Batasan's decision.

IF MR. MARCOS's luck still held out after that, he could call the KBL to a convention, or caucus, to hear the announcement of whom the party hierarchy had chosen as its presidential standard-bearer and running mate. The convention, or caucus, would then pass a resolution — probably jointly sponsored by Ministers Enrile and Ople — unanimously confirming the

hierarchy's choice.

With the armed forces of the Philippines safely in the hands of Gen. Fabian Ver (who will have returned from his leave of absence by then) and the Commission on Elections safely in the pockets of Minister Leonardo Perez, the KBL's party machinery, oiled by government resources, could go full blast in its campaign.

All this while, Mr. Marcos, resting placidly in Malacañang, would be watching.

And the opposition, what about the opposition?

Each of the leaders of the opposition groups by this time would be exhorting still his opposite numbers to "subordinate personal ambitions in the interest of unity" even as he himself would be busy contacting campaign leaders all over the country and memorizing his acceptance speech as presidential candidate of his party.

In the end, as against one candidate of the KBL, there would be four or five opposition candidates, at least two of them financed by friends of Mr. Marcos.

The election would result in the installation of the country's First Gentleman. ●

CSO: 4200/539

THAILAND

COLUMNIST CITES U.S. HELP OF REPRESSION; LOCAL INTERFERENCE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Column: "U.S. Role"]

[Text] Regarding international political chess moves, we can say that the United States plays the game very superficially, intentionally and unintentionally. [For example,] its interference in Nicaragua, from which quite an uproarious complaint has ensued in the World Court; the U.S. military invasion of Grenada to protect the throne of the group that favors the United States; or most obviously, during the Shah's reign when the United States backed the Shah, assisted him in suppressing Khomeini, and hurt people who attempted to overthrow him. Although these people died like falling leaves, in the end, they could not resist Khomeini's forces.

Some people have said that if the United States itself had not gone to fight in Vietnam and if it had allowed the Vietnamese to solve the problem themselves, that South Vietnam might not have exploded as we saw and that Laos and Kampuchea would not be in the trouble that they are now.

We have seen that America tends to stand for and protect governments that are in opposition to their people, to support groups that the people do not approve. For example, in El Salvador, Chile, and Uruguay. A little closer to us, we can see this clearly in the Philippines, [where] the people have been demonstrating against Marcos for many years. The people have been drawn away from Marcos by many means, but the "King of Eagles" [Uncle Sam] administration has opened up its wings to support [marcos].

It might be true that the type of government that is in opposition to its people has a lot of problems and that it is appropriate for the United States to associate with it because the United States can surely dictate anything to this government. This is different from a government that protects the interests of its people, [where] there is no chance that the United States can order it around as it wishes.

Let us turn to Thailand, where the type of government that is in opposition to its people of all professions is in trouble because of the devaluation of the baht. For no reason, 20 percent of the money in the

wallets of the people has disappeared. Various merchandise is clearly getting more expensive. The prices of various goods price are increasing unreasonably. The people of Thailand are confused. The majority are not pleased with a government that is increasing such troubles for the people. The fact that [the government] cannot solve the economic problems has brought a multitude of bruises during the 4-5 years of its administration.

In such a state it is justifiable that the American government appears to be intentionally interfering in Thailand's internal problems. It has declared its support of the devaluation of Thai currency. The American ambassador to Thailand, John Gunther Dean, has openly gone in and out of Government House, which shows clearly that the [American government] is pleased with the devaluation of the baht.

Unsurprisingly, this ambassador has been stationed in every country in which it was likely that a civil war would occur, such as Lebanon, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

The United States should remain diplomatically neutral as other countries around the world are doing in the situation that is occurring in Thailand. It should let everything clear up by itself and not intentionally make people resentful. On the other hand, the government is satisfied that it is doing the right thing with a giant nation backing it, no matter how much our national interest is destroyed. When you are free, try to calculate the losses of millions of baht in each sector!

The United States has made mistakes many times and it been destroyed many times in supporting a handful of people instead of the people as a nation.

12587

CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

EXPERT: AVOID WORLD COURT ON BORDER ISSUE

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Nov 84 p 3

["Nothing Has Changed Even Though Thailand Sits on the Security Council"]

[Interview with Dr Kien Thiravith, date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Professor, how do you feel in general about the implementation of Thailand's foreign policy? Is it good or bad? Are there any outstanding points?

[Answer] In terms of diplomacy... if we let diplomats do it... Thai diplomacy has not been bad over its long history, but don't let any complications interfere with it. In particular, we have other complications, namely, that individuals or government bodies in power come in and take over foreign affairs powers. If this kind of problem occurs... there are problems every time, namely, in diplomacy and foreign policy; according to the principles of developed countries and developing countries it's alright that [there is interference], as long as our foreign policy is able to protect the national interest.

Diplomacy and foreign relations are matters of the government, of civilians. And diplomacy is the business of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But often there are other working units who compete for power in foreign affairs, in diplomacy. These are very obvious examples. I think that various incidents in the United Nations are successes for Thai diplomats for which we must give them credit.

But the incident of the three villages is a matter that a lot of Thais can not resolve because, from one viewpoint, we have to say truthfully that [this incident] is a weak point of our government's tactics... that [the government] has a working unit that should not perform diplomatic duties, which is interfering in diplomatic duties. I mean that usually, whatever the government does--stipulating foreign policies or carrying out diplomacy, whatever--if a conflict at the international level arises, we should negotiate to defuse it. And if negotiation is unsuccessful, then the government should call upon the military, telling it that this is its responsibility because we must use force.

That is the real role of the military in principle as well as practice, according to the principles of a developed country. The military has to perform that duty. The military cannot come in to take over diplomatic duties because it lacks the experience, even though it tells itself that it is knowledgeable about everything. Performing diplomatic duties is not that easy; diplomacy is a complex and delicate matter. People are watching us, so we must rely on tactics, on methodology, on a lot of basic knowledge to enable us to defeat opponents or competitors.

I don't mean to imply to give more importance to a particular working unit than others. I mean that each working unit has responsibilities in line with its own expertise. Therefore, if we make diplomats perform military duties, they cannot do it. [Trying] to make me perform military duties--I would not be able to do it. [Trying] to make me perform diplomatic duties--I would not be able to do it, either. [Because] I am a teacher, I might comment and analyse different situations better than someone else. Politicians analyze various problems, namely, they argue about politics; but make them perform diplomatic or military duties--they cannot do it.

I mean to say that some people are sensitive and might think that people look down at them or something. I think our country is very underdeveloped. But nevertheless, some people might be satisfied if we did not interfere in each other's [business]. I think Thailand will advance much further than at present. The reason that we have not adequately developed in some points is our ignorance of individual duties, and this causes confusion. I'm exaggerating a bit in what I am trying to say. I am afraid that some people might misunderstand me and might think I look down at different working units or somebody's working unit. I feel... I really feel that these days we would be better off if there were no complications concerning the incident of the three villages.

[Question] From the point of view of international law, how will the three villages issue be resolved?

[Answer] International law and international politics are different, namely, if we are considering international law...

[Question] For example, between Thailand and Laos; each is using different maps, and if there is an investigation of some sort...?

[Answer] In short, if the issue is brought to the UN Security Council, that's a political decision involving political power. The side that has more allies wins. Right or wrong is a minor factor. From the point of view of international law, the three villages issue is similar to the case that Sihanouk brought to the World Court. If it is like that case, the case of the three villages might be judged along the same lines as the Khao Phravibarn case. And there is a trend showing that it will be that way.

But then it means that Thailand would accept the Court's authority and I think that Thailand has learned enough lessons already with the case of Khao Phraviaharn. Therefore, Thailand might reject the Court's jurisdiction. That's an exercise in political power. But if that kind of decision is reached, then Thailand will be viewed by world opinion as a country below civilized country standards. Thailand will appear as if it were rejecting the Court's authority, which is the same as rejecting international law. Therefore, in the eyes of foreigners, Thailand would not appear very decent.

Therefore, as for the method that Thailand should use... I think it should go through diplomacy. We must look for ways to avoid having Laos take the issue to the World Court. I have suggested that if the matter is with the UN Security Council, if it has died down or calmed down, then we would solve the problem between the two countries. It may be possible to solve it, but it might take some time. But if Laos is still not satisfied, Thailand might be the one to arrange for measures to have neutral countries and the UN Security Council set up an investigation committee to do an impartial ground survey. Whatever the outcome, Thailand should accept it.

If we propose this idea to Laos and it rejects it, that means that Thailand has the diplomatic advantage. From the perspective of justice, Thailand still has a good reputation, that we are trying to solve this problem with pacific methods. I think that after we try to negotiate through diplomacy that Laos might agree to have an investigation done. If the investigation committee proves that the three villages belong to Laos, then give them to Laos.

I think that is quiet diplomacy. If we succeed in making the issue die down or calm down, it is good. If Laos is still interested in making a lot of noise about the problem, we might just take the matter to the UN Security Council. We are in there already, and we only have to propose a measure.

21587

CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONCERNED FOR DISAPPEARANCE OF POLISH ENVOY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Nov 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ill at ease about the disappearance of a Polish diplomat incident and has requested the police and other working units to investigate; however, nothing has developed yet. It does not believe that it is a kidnapping case and stresses that there was no request for asylum in Thailand.

Mr Pratchanya Thaveethavethikoon, deputy director and acting director of the Department of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, disclosed [the following information] to SIAM RAT concerning the incident of Mr Stanislaw Wachlawski, secretary general of the Polish Embassy in Vietnam. He had traveled to Thailand for vacation on 9 November this year [1984] and stayed at the Raja Hotel on Soi Nana Tia off Sukhumvit Road. Mr Stanislaw took off from the hotel on 15 November and no one has seen him since. The mysterious disappearance of this Polish diplomat to Vietnam, who had come to vacation in Thailand, was reported by the Polish Embassy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the week [of November 19, 1984]. We are waiting for a definitive investigation first, which will take quite a while. We have investigated this matter in many places, such as the Immigration Department, the City Police, the Central Intelligence Department and other related working units, but there have been no responses concerning the matter yet.

"So there is still no progress, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not given up on this matter. We have been conducting investigations since the start, but have been unable to get definite responses on this matter."

Mr Prachanya Thavee [sic] further stated concerning Thailand's responsibility for this matter, that we must consider [whether this person] was an embassy diplomat in Thailand or just someone passing through, that we must see how real this "disappearance" is.

"This is an unprecedented incident for Thailand; and another thing is that Thailand is a free country where anyone has the right to go anywhere.

"It is difficult to be responsible for looking after every single person. Therefore, to have the Thai government responsible, we must look at the law, and legal experts will examine the matter further."

Mr Prachanya Thavee further stated that when this Pole entered the country, he declared that he came for personal business and was notified to leave the country on 16 November. However, he checked out of the hotel on 15 November and there is a report that this diplomat checked out from the hotel with his belongings without appearing suspicious.

"I myself hope that we will find this diplomat very soon."

A reporter inquired about how his case be considered if this diplomat had requested asylum in another country or in Thailand. The deputy director of the Department of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that this case would be different from a refugee case. As for a refugee, he must be in trouble in various areas of have conflicting opinions with his government and not be able to live in his own country, then request asylum in this country. But this diplomat did not have any reason to request asylum in our country, although he might have requested asylum in another country, which is not our business and we are not involved with that.

The reporter asked further whether there was any chance that he had been kidnapped or hurt by different subversive movements in our country. Mr Prachanya Thavee stated that he does not think [the incident] involves any movements because, "I think that persons who are kidnapped or hurt by different movements usually are diplomats from western countries and the free world rather than from eastern [bloc] countries. None of those incidents has ever occurred in Thailand. I do not believe that it is like those incidents. There have been reports from embassies about disputes between embassies themselves. We have been watching them closely and have increased security measures."

On the City Police side, Pol Maj Gen Phon Kasemsangmit, commander of the City Police, disclosed to SIAM RAT that, "I myself have met with and informed the director of the police about this matter. It has been speculated that this diplomat traveled out of Thailand. Nevertheless, police officials will conduct further investigations on this matter."

12587

CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

GEN SAN SRIPHEN ON KHMER RESISTANCE TACTICS, MORALE

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 26 Jan-1 Feb 85 pp 30-34

[Interview with Maj Gen San Sripheh, the commander of the 2nd Division;
date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] After making these attacks, will Vietnam try to hold this territory?

[Answer] Based on interrogation reports, after Vietnam overran Ampil, there was a good understanding about the border. But only a few days later, Vietnamese troops fled and surrendered to Thai officials. By 19 January, 34 Vietnamese had surrendered, and more will probably do so. From the interrogations, it has been learned that now that Vietnam has seized Ampil, it intends to have Heng Samrin forces hold it. But I think that if more troops flee and surrender, they won't dare do this. At present, they have withdrawn their forces approximately 1 km from our barbed wire fence.

[Question] Some feel that Vietnam has tried to destroy the Khmer Serei and Sihanouk forces in order to isolate the Khmer Rouge in order to make political gains at the international level. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, that could be true. This year, Vietnam launched its offensive earlier than usual because of their failures in the United Nations. I think that they are trying to show that they have capabilities. And so they decided to attack Son Sann and Sihanouk first. Stated very simply, they attacked these groups first since they are weaker than Khieu Samphan's group.

However, I think that all these groups will fight hard since they are fighting for their freedom. But the experiences of each group are different. Son Sann's group is not very strong but it is growing stronger. Take the Ban Thai group at Nong Chan, for example. They are trying to attack the Vietnamese troops from the rear. The same is true for the groups of Mr Chiea Chut and Mr Lleo Ne-eng. Most of these are merchants who have now begun to fight. They are fighting to liberate their country from the Vietnamese. They are making a great effort.

Vietnam has launched such heavy attacks because to be recognized as a nation by the United Nations requires having certain elements, that is, citizens, a government and a city. Ampil was a city and the site of Son Sann's government. They had to attack Ampil. But Ta Tum, Sihanouk's headquarters, is still left.

[Question] Has Vietnam's attempt to isolate the Khmer Rouge failed?

[Answer] I don't think that they have achieved very much. At present, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Serei of Son Sann are cooperating with each other. When the vietnamese attacked the Khmer Serei, the Khmer Rouge sent forces to help attack the Vietnamese from the rear. When the Vietnamese attacked Ampil, they made attacks along Highway 5. But I don't understand why they don't cooperate more fully.

[Question] Recently, there have been reports that they are fighting among themselves.

[Answer] Yes, sometimes they argue over profits.

[Question] Does the Khmer coalition have a chance of winning this protracted war?

[Answer] I don't know. But don't forget that in this war of national liberation, if they can maintain their ideals, the other side will begin to experience problems, too. But I have no idea how long it would take them to win. They could fight for decades.

[Question] How many more troops has Vietnam sent to Cambodia this year?

[Answer] There are about the same number there as before. That is, they have about 180,000 troops, or 15 to 16 divisions, in Cambodia. Mostly, they have sent in more weapons. They are now using many heavy weapons. During the past 6-7 years, they have never used heavy weapons like they did at Ampil. The shelling was very heavy on 7 [January]. They fired many rounds. But they were very careful about hitting us. Very few shells fell in Thailand. The Vietnamese soliders who surrendered told us that the commander of the 75th Division, Buon Be, ordered his troops to be very careful about firing or crossing into Thailand. He definitely gave them this order. Because if they had clashed with us, the result would have been the same as when they encroached upon Nong Chan and we drove them back.

[Question] What is the actual potential of the Khmer coalition forces and how capable are they really?

[Answer] At present the Vietnamese are much stronger than the Khmer coalition. And this does not include the Heng Samrin forces. I would say that the Vietnamese enjoy a 10:1 advantage in terms of numbers. At present, the Khmer coalition has about 20,000-30,000 armed troops. But

I can't confirm these figures. As for weapons, there is no comparison. The only heavy weapons that the Khmer coalition has are recoilless rifles and 105 mortars. Vietnam has artillery, tanks and aircraft.

[Question] How capable are the Khmer Rouge?

[Answer] The real strength of the Khmer Rouge is their method of fighting. That is, they fight like guerrillas. They don't fight like Son Sann; they don't wage defensive battles. They let their forces slip away to hit from the rear. When there is a target that they think they can defeat, they mass forces for the attack. Normally, they operate as guerrillas. This is unconventional warfare at which they are very skilled. Actually, Son Sann should use this method, too.

[Question] There have been reports that Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge's military leader, is seriously ill with malaria. Is that true?

[Answer] I don't know about that. I don't even know where he is.

[Question] We have discussed the great disadvantage under which the Khmer coalition is operating. Do they have any advantages?

[Answer] The Khmer coalition is at a severe disadvantage in terms of troop strength. But the Vietnamese are at a disadvantage in terms of morale. Since they are fighting in another country, their morale may drop. But the morale of the Khmer coalition forces is good since they are fighting to protect their country. Looking at the Vietnamese troops who have surrendered, it can be seen that the Vietnamese troops are tired of fighting. They don't know what they are fighting for. On the other hand, the Cambodians have to fight; otherwise, they won't have a country. But as for how long this will continue, I think that things will probably go on like this for as long as Vietnam has troops in Cambodia.

[Question] Besides the solution recommended by the United Nations, which is to have Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia, is there any other way to solve Cambodia's problem and restore peace quickly?

[Answer] I don't know. The United Nations and many countries have condemned Vietnam and urged Vietnam to withdraw its forces. But I doubt that Vietnam will withdraw its forces. Vietnam is stubborn. When someone condemns them, they don't care. The fighting will probably continue for a long time because their main aim at present is to destroy the resistance forces. But they can't destroy the armed forces of the Cambodians. And so Vietnam will probably send in more forces. In my zone, the situation will probably grow worse in the south. At present, Vietnam is reinforcing its forces. The 7th Division at Kompong Chhnang has been sent up. Actually, the 7th Division is stationed in the center and has never operated near the border before. The most recent reports state that the divisional

commander has inspected things and that joint attacks will be launched. The 7th and 59th divisions have been moved up. And there is also the 75th Division.

Confronting us are four of their divisions. But their divisions are the equivalent of our regiments. From interrogating those who have surrendered, it has been learned that each Heng Samrin battalion has only about 90 men, which is smaller than one of our companies.

[Question] Is there any chance of negotiating with Vietnam in order to solve the Cambodian problem?

[Answer] Why should we negotiate with them? If we negotiate with them, that is tantamount to admitting that Cambodian territory belongs to Vietnam. The Vietnamese border is far away. That is what I think. And I don't think that negotiating a demilitarized zone is the right thing to do. That would be admitting that that is Vietnamese territory. Thus, we should not enter into negotiations. We have to fight. If Thailand and Vietnam shared a border, we could negotiate.

[Question] Some officers feel that the problem can be solved through negotiations and that it is in our national interest to remain neutral on the Cambodian problem.

[Answer] We are neutral now. As for helping the Khmer coalition, we are helping the people. Sixty thousand people have fled here. What can we do to stop them from crossing into Thailand? The United Nations and various other organizations are waiting here to help them. We are just maintaining order.

[Question] But even if we do help the Khmer coalition, there isn't anything wrong with that, is there? We recognize their government.

[Answer] Yes, if we want to help them. But what help do we give? We provide humanitarian help; we don't provide military support. The weapons used by the Khmer coalition forces are different from ours. It is China that gives them weapons. We have taken a neutral position. I don't want to say any more.

[Question] We are neutral politically. But militarily, we have to make a stand.

[Answer] We are trying to remain neutral. But militarily, we have to make a stand in order to defend our sovereignty. If a country sends armed troops into our country, we have to fight.

[Question] Do you think that Vietnam's strategic concept of an Indochinese federation, with Thailand included, is a thing of the past?

[Answer] No, I don't. If they can solve the problems in Cambodia, this would have an effect on Thailand. But that won't happen for a long time. Thus, we should stop our internal bickering and make preparations to wage a struggle against outside threats. Laos and Cambodia have been lost. Their target is the entire Indochinese peninsula. They won't stop. Since we know this, we must make preparations to deal with this.

11943

CSO: 4207/131

THAILAND

JOINT DRIVE WITH MALAYSIA AGAINST CPM

BK131145 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia yesterday jointly launched the biggest-ever military drive against some 1,000 guerrillas of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) in the Betong salient, an informed military source told the WORLD this morning.

The source said the drive, codenamed "Thaksin-8502," engaged several thousand Thai infantrymen, artillerymen, bomb disposal teams, and Rangers with the support of helicopter gunships and artillery pieces.

The number of Malaysian troops involved was not known but a source said that there was believed to be an equivalent number deployed.

He said that the operation had been launched in a bid to rout the guerrillas to the last man and to rid the area of their influence completely.

He said that Malaysian troops would be stationed on their soil but would be on standby to help intercept the guerrillas in case they escaped across the Malaysian border.

He said further that "if we located their bases we would inform Malaysian troops for a coordinated drive."

In yesterday's operation, he said that Thai troops were engaged in two clashes with the CPM guerrillas and suffered four wounded.

The first clash took place to the north of Ban Bo Namron, he said. He said that Thai troops under cover of artillery strikes were heading towards a huge CPM camp when they made their first contact with the CPM guerrillas.

In a brief clash, troops seized two motorcycles, he said.

The second clash happened as the pursuing troops moved near their camp, he said.

After the clash, troops seized a big camp capable of accommodating up to 100 men, a 30 by 100 meter size production plantation, pigs and poultry, he said.

Casualties on the guerrillas' side were not known as they had all abandoned their camp and escaped, he added.

He said the operation would continue until all the guerrillas were routed. He said so far there was no report of any clashes from Malaysian troops.

Meanwhile, another source said that the operation yesterday was difficult as the CPM had densely mined jungle routes leading to their camps.

Troops had to move very cautiously, he said.

CSO: 4200/527

THAILAND

PREM ON TRADE EXPANSION WITH JAPAN

OW140925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 14 Feb (KYODO)--Visiting Japanese business leaders Thursday agreed with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to make efforts for expansion of trade between the two countries.

The agreement came when the 12-member mission, led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), paid a courtesy call on the Thai premier at the latter's official residence for about 40 minutes.

Welcoming Japan's first private high-caliber economic mission to visit Thailand, Prem expressed hope to promote bilateral trade in the spirit of mutual interest.

Describing trade relations between the two countries as normal, the Thai premier also hoped that the mission's visit would lead to settlement of various trade problems between the two countries.

Describing the political and economic situation in Thailand as stable, he said that his country welcomes stepped-up direct Japanese investment.

Explaining the basic position of the federation's visit to the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Inayama said Japan should review cooperation with the ASEAN members at this time when the world economy is slowing in growth.

He pledged that he would urge the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to draw up new measures for further cooperation with ASEAN member states.

Touching on Thailand's request for lower import tariffs on its boneless chicken, Inayama explained that Japan does not necessarily discriminate against Thailand by imposing lower tariffs on the same product from the United States.

The Thai premier said, however, that from Japan's point of view, the Japan-Thai trade is small in value, but for Thailand its value is enormous.

A tiny issue for Japan might become a big issue for Thailand, he said, urging Japan to better understand the situation.

Keidanren's second ASEAN tour mission leaves Bangkok for home Saturday after a 4-day visit to Thailand, following a 3-day visit to the Philippines.

Its first mission toured Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore recently.

CSO: 4200/527

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: CAMBODIAN WAR HURTS ASEAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 29 Jan 85 p 5

[Ta Mo La column: "Which Way Are the ASEAN Countries Leading Each Other?"]

[Text] The views of Malaysia's minister of foreign affairs on the matter of Vietnam being in Cambodia have shaken other ASEAN countries. What did he say?

Mr Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian minister of foreign affairs and the chairman of the Standing Committee of ASEAN, made a statement following the committee's 4-day meeting. He said that ASEAN should not allow the Cambodian problem to become an obstacle to economic development. There must be greater economic cooperation among the ASEAN countries.

Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that "we have given attention to the Cambodian problem for 5 years now. Now, it is time that we looked seriously for ways to improve the economies of the ASEAN countries."

I think that what he said makes sense. The Cambodian problem is one factor that has hindered the economic growth of ASEAN, particularly Thailand, which is ASEAN's forward outpost.

As we know, Thailand has had to spend huge sums of money [for defense] along the Thai-Cambodian border. And no one knows how much longer we will have to spend money for this.

Besides this, the government's policy prohibits the export of goods considered to be war materials to Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos. This hinders the growth of the country's economy and income.

Prohibiting the export of war materials to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos is reasonable. But defining "war materials" in a broader way than necessary just limits our own opportunities. For example, plastic clothing, bicycles and flashlights have been labeled war materials. Actually, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos can obtain these items from other countries. Also, other ASEAN countries engage in substantial trade with Vietnam and Cambodia. Thailand is the loser.

For our own good, the government should review its policy on prohibiting the export of war materials to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The main cause of our economic problems is the matter of markets, or the export of goods, which is now the heart of the economy.

The developed industrial countries, such as the Common Market, the United States and Japan, are blocking the entry of our goods. There is little chance that these major countries will open markets for Thai goods. Thus, we should not limit our own opportunities when Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have markets for our goods. Even if we hate to do this, there is really no harm in this. A fact that we should not forget is that an "army travels on its stomach." If the economy is bad, the army will be paralyzed.

If we can trade with Vietnam and earn enough money to purchase one or two squadrons of F-16 aircraft without adversely affecting the financial position of the government, we should try this. Opening the trade door with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos may make the countries that have problems with Vietnam suspicious. But Thailand has reasons and can explain its reasons.

I agree with Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, when he said that "ASEAN should not allow the Cambodian problem to become an obstacle to economic development."

I agree fully with the Malaysian foreign minister's attempt to get the members of ASEAN to cooperate more on economic matters. The minister is correct about ASEAN's problems.

ASEAN has been able to cooperate well on political matters. But there has not been such tangible economic cooperation. Besides this, there has been great competition within ASEAN, especially concerning tourism, fishing and labor. Also, there is little cooperation on the industrial front.

The lack of unity among the members of ASEAN in order to have "bargaining power" with the developed countries is a factor that has hindered ASEAN's economic growth. There is little, if any, unity on this. This is because the ASEAN countries do not attach enough importance or significance to ASEAN. The appeal by Tenku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, is of value and should be considered carefully by the members of ASEAN.

11943

CSO: 4207/131

THAILAND

SRV TROOPS REPORTEDLY ARREST 5 VILLAGERS

BK111026 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Feb 85 p 16

[Text] According to a correspondent's dispatch on the border situation at Arranyaprathet, at 1500 on 6 February, five villagers of Ban Pa Lai, Arranyaprathet district, were arrested by 12 Vietnamese troops inside Thai territory while they were gathering wood and wild vegetables. One of the villagers later escaped from the Vietnamese troops and reported the incident to the village headman, Bai Kulap, who later reported it to the district chief, Nawin Khanthahiran. At 1630 on 7 February, Vietnamese troops released the remaining four Thai villagers and allowed them to return to Thai soil with a letter, addressed to the chief of the Thai administration, to be delivered to Thai soldiers stationed at Ban Pho Sam Ton.

The Burapha field force has interrogated the villagers, who were identified as Phloen Pinchokchai, Wirot Pinchokchai, Somkhuang Chunkrathok, and Wichian Klomkrathok. They told the authorities that they were blind folded and their hands were tied when they were arrested, so they did not know where the Vietnamese troops took them.

CSO: 4207/133

THAILAND

THAILAND

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON CAMBODIA FIGHTING

BK131653 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The fighting inside Cambodia is likely to become fiercer because Vietnam has mobilized more forces to launch an offensive than the past. Navy Commander Admiral Nippon Sirithon spoke to reporters yesterday about the border situation in Chanthaburi and Trat provinces:

[Begin Nippon recording] The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces have put more pressure on the forces of the Cambodian tripartite, shelling and attacking their strongholds. Fighting inside Cambodia near Thai territory has caused more refugees to flee into Thailand. I understand that two batches of refugees--numbering about 4,000 and 6,200 respectively--fled into Trat Province.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the plan to help our people in the area?

[Nippon] If the situation becomes tense, we will evacuate our people from the fighting area to a safe place. And when the situation becomes safe again, then they will be sent back.

[Unidentified reporter] The statement issued yesterday by the ASEAN foreign ministers says that there will be military assistance to Cambodian resistance forces. ASEAN formerly did not extend military assistance. Now that this has changed, what do you think about it?

[Nippon] It is good news. I think that whenever Vietnam and Heng Samrin commit aggression against Thailand openly and intentionally, ASEAN members will probably cooperate to help drive the intruding forces out of Thailand because Thailand is a frontline state that helps defend them. If something happens to Thailand, other members will be exposed to the threat of aggression. [end recording]

CSO: 4207/133

THAILAND

DEPUTY ARMY COMMANDER ON CAMBODIAN ROLE FOR ASEAN

BK141203 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] There should be no problem regarding ASEAN military assistance to the three factions of Cambodia because the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has also received support from a superpower. General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy army commander, spoke to a Kanchanaburi-based correspondent of the public relations department yesterday.

[Begin Thianchai recording] In fact, both Heng Samrin and Vietnam now have obviously received open support from a superpower. Therefore, it should not be a surprise that the other side receives support from its allies.

[Reporter] Is the military prepared to cope with such support from ASEAN?

[Thianchai] It is up to ASEAN. We are ready to comply with ASEAN's wishes.

[Reporter] Will it help to calm down the Cambodian problem?

[Thianchai] It depends on the determination of the Khmer Serei to carry on the struggle. Other people will not be able to help much. It depends on the Cambodian people's determination, courage, spirit of sacrifice, and patriotism to carry out the struggle for their own independence and freedom. That is their own business; others can only play a minor role. [end recording]

CSO: 4207/133

THAILAND

BRIEFS

UNDP GRANT TO MEKONG—The United Nations Development Program, or UNDP, has provided \$2 million in institutional support to the Committee for Coordination of Investigation of the Lower Mekong River Basin in 1985 to 1986. The document on UNDP assistance was signed in Bangkok in late January by Mr Praphat Premmani, member for Thailand on the Interim Mekong Committee; (D.M. Thorup), deputy regional representative of UNDP; and Galal Magdi, executive agent of the committee. The two other members of the committee, LPDR and SRV, had also signed the document. The grant covers Part 2 of Phase 6 of UNDP institutional support to the Mekong Committee starting from the present calendar year. Phase 1 of UNDP support began in 1964. The aid is designed mainly to consolidate and develop the institutional framework needed for long-term development of the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin as well as to promote cooperation among member governments by carrying out projects requiring mutual support and collaboration. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Feb 85]

BANDUNG MEETING—ASEAN foreign ministers today announced their support for the five principles of Bandung and endorsed Indonesia's plan to hold celebration at Bandung in April in commemoration of the 1965 Bandung conference. A three-page ASEAN joint statement, which was issued at the end of the 2-day special meeting today, also endorsed the proposal for five developed countries in Pacific region to transfer technical know-how to ASEAN and small South Pacific countries through training institutes in the ASEAN nations. Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the ASEAN members which are also members of the Nonaligned Movement whose inception resulted from the 1965 Bandung conference. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 85]

SUSPECTED COMMUNIST INSURGENT—Phatthalung—A suspected female communist insurgent was arrested yesterday after government forces clashed with a group of insurgents in Khuan Khanun District of this southern province. Wichian Suwanrat, alias Comrade Iat, 24, was arrested after the gunfight in Ban Tham Ra in Chumphon sub-district early yesterday morning. A group of 12 insurgents headed by Khlong Sukchai, alias Comrade Khlong, was patrolling in the village when they were attacked by the government forces. After the ten-minute clash, Wichian was arrested while the other insurgents managed to escape. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 12 Feb 85 p 3]

HAN POLITICAL PLANS--Surat Thani--Outspoken former Commander General of the Fourth Army Region Gen Han Lenanon announced yesterday that he will run for parliamentary seats here in the next general election to be held in 1987. Talking to audience at the opening ceremony of Tha Chana Hospital in Tha Chana District yesterday, General Han said he has been wrongly attacked in newspapers for quite a long time without having any chance to respond so he decided to fully turn to politics. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Feb 85 p 4]

CSO: 4200/527

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY GEN VAN TIEN DUNG ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Army Gen Van Tien Dung, member of Politburo, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, Minister of National Defense, Socialist Republic of Vietnam: "A Glorious Historic Path"].

[Text] On 22 December 1984, the Vietnamese people are solemnly marking the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army, an army of the new type, an army of the entire people, created by the people and for the people, brought up and tempered by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the respected President Ho Chi Minh.

The history of the birth and development of the Vietnamese People's Army is closely linked with the development of the Vietnamese revolution accomplished by the Communist Party of Vietnam under the banner of national independence and socialism. Having profoundly mastered the provision of Marxism-Leninism on the conquest of power through revolutionary force, our party considered the questions of the creation of the political forces of the popular masses and the armed forces of the people to be most important. It saw the most important condition for victory of the revolution in our country in the working out of the correct political course for the Vietnamese revolution. It is for this very reason that the question of the creation of armed forces and the conduct of armed struggle occupied one of the leading places in the political theses of our party which had just been formed.

During that period, beginning with 1930-1931 and up to the general August uprising of 1945, numerous armed detachments which became the basis of the future Vietnamese People's Army were formed in many regions of our country. We can include among them the Red self-defense brigades created during the movement of Councils of Nghe Tien (1930), the Army to Save the Motherland, the Nam Ky partisan detachment (1941), the Ba To partisan detachment (1945), and many, many local self-defense detachments which arose in all regions of our country. In accordance with the instructions of President Ho Chi Minh, the date of the creation of the Agitation Brigade of the Vietnamese Liberation Army--22 December 1944--began to be marked as the birthday of the Vietnamese People's Army and the birthday of the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam, and it became a holiday for the entire Vietnamese people.

The 40 years which have elapsed since that day were years of the struggle and development of the army under the glorious banner of our party and years of the Vietnamese People's Army's heroic path. Together with the people, the VNA [Vietnamese People's Army] took an active part in the August revolution which threw off the yoke of the colonizers and local feudal lords. As a result of this glorious victory the first state of workers and peasants was born in South-east Asia. Then, together with the people our army went through two wars of resistance against two aggressors--the French colonizers and American imperialists.

The People's Armed Forces of Vietnam made a tremendous contribution to the cause of national liberation, uniting the motherland, and the building of socialism on the scale of the entire country. Entering a new stage--the stage of build-socialism on the scale of a united country--the army and the people of Vietnam inflicted defeat on the enemy in two wars unleashed by the Chinese aggressors on the southwest and northern borders of our country, defended their socialist motherland dependably, and performed their lofty international duty as regards the revolutions in Laos and Kampuchia.

During the difficult years of the prolonged wars in defense of the revolutionary achievements of our people, the Vietnamese People's Army constantly struggled to be worthy of the high praise of the respected President Ho Chi Minh: "Loyal to the motherland, devoted to the people," and his evaluation, "The Army is distinguished by loyalty to the party, love for the people, and a readiness for struggle and self-sacrifice in the name of the freedom and independence of the motherland and in the name of socialism and a readiness to accomplish any mission, overcome any difficulties, and defeat any enemy."

Evaluating highly the great achievements of the Vietnamese revolution and the glorious combat exploits of the Vietnamese People's Army in the struggle with the enemies of our motherland the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, noted that the greatest achievement of the long and difficult struggle of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party was the "winning of complete independence and the unification of our motherland" and also the creation of the "invincible People's Army."

The comprehensive and direct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam is the decisive factor in all the victories and development of the Vietnamese People's Army. Having inherited and raised to a new level the glorious tradition of our nation and utilizing creatively the Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army under Vietnam's specific conditions, our party worked out and created the military science and military art for a people's war under new conditions and created and tempered in all regards the People's Armed Forces which consist of regular and territorial troops, self-defense forces, and a people's militia. Having the correct and scientifically substantiated course and a military art which has been worked out, our party transformed Vietnam with its undeveloped economy into a country which possesses great combat power and is capable of smashing the imperialist aggressors with their highly-developed industry and professional armies.

The victories of the Vietnamese people on the fields of battle and the combat exploits of the Vietnamese People's Army during the last 40 years made a rich contribution to socialist military theory and once again showed the superiority of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the military sphere.

The Vietnamese revolution attained greatest victories, but even now our army and people still face difficult national and international tasks. A fierce struggle of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism against the forces of imperialism and international reaction is continuing in the world.

The process of the development and merging together of three revolutionary currents of contemporaneity, among which the main one is the socialist commonwealth headed by the Soviet Union, is continuing. They are facing the militant forces of reaction headed by American imperialism which are experiencing a profound crisis and implementing a global counteroffensive strategy. In the hope of attaining military superiority they are speeding up the arms race on previously unprecedented scales, developing and modernizing all types of weapons of mass destruction, deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, preparing for the militarization of outer space, and thereby have placed mankind at the brink of a new world war. These forces are openly implementing a policy of interference in the affairs of other countries, are trying to overthrow regimes which they find objectionable, are undermining the national-liberation movement and the struggle of peoples for national independence, creating hot spots in the world, and threatening the security of many countries of the world, especially of countries which have selected the socialist path of development. In implementing its course in the Pacific region, the Reagan administration is planning to create a Far East NATO bloc with the participation of the United States, Japan, and South Korea in it, has embarked on a further rapprochement with Beijing and the reactionary forces in this area, and is whipping up tension in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are now the object of subversive activity, an object of expansion and aggression in the plans of the ruling circles of China for the absorption of Southeast Asia. It is namely this which is the true reason for tension in relations between China and Vietnam and a destabilizing factor in this important region.

Under these conditions our country, although it lives in peace, has been forced to wage a struggle against broad-scale and comprehensive subversive activity and against the aggressive actions on the northern border being accomplished by the forces of imperialism and expansionism and, at the same time, is in constant readiness to give a worthy rebuff to large-scale aggression from wherever it may emerge.

Facing us as never before is the task of the further strengthening of the country's defensive capability and the building and increasing of the People's Armed Forces' combat might for the defense of the motherland and the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and in the entire world. We are continuing to apply every effort for the further development of the beautiful qualities and glorious traditions of the People's Army, studying and developing military science and military art, and are actively mastering equipment for the further rise in the

combat power and combat readiness of the army which is capable of defending reliably the sacred borders of our motherland and accomplishing its international duty as regards the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchia.

Not losing vigilance for a minute in face of the enemy's treacherous intrigues and being in constant combat readiness for the defense of the motherland, the large units and units of our army are also participating actively in economic construction and are increasing the wealth of our country in the interests of our people's happiness and flourishing.

Facing the Vietnamese revolution in its forward movement are even greater difficulties and obstacles which must be overcome. The most important obstacle in this path is the fierce resistance of the forces of imperialism and international reaction. At the same time, it should be stressed that our nation now has combined might which was unprecedented prior to this. It is made up of the power of a completely independent and united country which is moving along the path of building socialism, of the special combat solidarity and permanent unity of the three peoples and three armies of Indochina's fraternal countries, of the tremendous might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist commonwealth, and of the mighty support and sympathy of the forces of peace and progress of all five continents.

The Vietnamese People's Army and the Soviet Army are fraternal armies having common missions and goals and a common revolutionary theory. In the long struggle for the country's freedom and independence and for lofty international goals the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam constantly saw a model of revolutionary heroism and leading military art and military science in the person of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The many-years' solidarity between the Armed Forces of Vietnam and of the Soviet Union is constantly being strengthened and deepened and consolidated by the lofty and pure feelings of socialist internationalism and responsibility to their peoples and the revolutionary movement in the entire world. The rich combat experience and advanced Soviet military science together with tremendous comprehensive and effective assistance of the Soviet Union for our people and the Vietnamese People's Army are the most important factors in the molding of our power.

The unity and comprehensive collaboration with the Soviet Union are the strategic question of the Vietnamese revolution and the cornerstone of the constant foreign policy of our party and government. The Vietnamese people and the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam have a profound understanding of the important historic significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the reliable guarantor of Vietnam's victories in the building of socialism and the defense of the motherland.

The meeting and talk of Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong with Comrade K. U. Chernenko which took place this summer have especially important significance. It was one more step in the development of combat solidarity and relations of many-years' friendship between our two countries. We express complete support of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

the Soviet government, and the fraternal Soviet people. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union jointly with measures in strengthening its defensive potential are making an important contribution to the further strengthening of the socialist commonwealth's invincible power in the interests of victories in the struggle for the lofty goals of contemporaneity.

Being the outpost of the world socialist system in Southeast Asia, the people and the People's Armed Forces of Vietnam together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are resolutely stopping all plans and military adventures of the American imperialists and other reactionary forces and are making their contribution to the cause of defending peace in the entire world.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army and in the name of all VNA personnel, I transmit through the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA to the generals, admirals, officers, and all men of the Soviet Armed Forces and to the entire Soviet people words of combat solidarity and wishes for new successes in the struggle for peace.

I am confident that the Soviet people and their Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by the respected Comrade K. U. Chernenko will achieve new outstanding successes in the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the building of the mighty motherland of V. I. Lenin--the bulwark of revolution and peace in the entire world.

6367

CSO: 1801/98

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPING COLLECTIVE MASTERY IN SAFEGUARDING FATHERLAND

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Vietnam News Agency--Recently in Hanoi the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Interior signed a joint resolution to develop the collective mastery of workers and civil servants in the task of safeguarding the fatherland.

Attending the signing ceremony are the comrades representing the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Interior, the Central Committee for Mass Action, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League. Participating and speaking at the ceremony was comrade Pham Hung, Commissioner of the Party Central Committee Political Department and Vice President of the Council of Ministers, as well as Minister of the Interior. He pointed out the unions' responsibility which is to motivate and educate the workers and civil servants to work according the constitution and the law, to live sanely and simply, to seriously implement the principles of responsibility discipline, integrity and service. Trade unions should work with the government and the security forces to initiate revolutionary movements in order to safeguard production, to present all instances of negative economic activities, and other social corrupt practices, especially within the essential economic sectors and at important points of production, distribution and communication...

The security forces' responsibility is to disseminate and report regularly on the enemy's and other criminals' situation, plan and scheme so as to enhance the awareness of workers and civil servants; the security forces must organize training and improve the performance of the forces assuring the security of government organization enterprises, of fire prevention personnel and fire brigades and of workers' security teams. Together with trade unions they must build up "secure organizations and enterprises" and "secure collective areas".

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Interior are initiating movements to build up and multiply initiatives in safeguarding the fatherland within organizations and enterprises, linking the movement to emulate high productivity, quality and effectiveness with that of safeguarding the fatherland by assuring the security of organizations and enterprises.

In his talk with the representatives, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out that on the battle front to safeguard security and order, our fundamental lesson is to develop collective mastery of the working people, to develop the combined forces of the proletarian dictatorship, under the leadership of the Party, combining the use of all forms and means of struggle to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction. He reiterated that the joint resolution of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of the Interior to forcefully develop the socialist collective mastery of workers and civil servants to safeguard the fatherland is the inevitable reflection of an objective need for the concrete realization of the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Party Congress. This resolution will contribute to the improvement of the people's security forces and the consolidation of honest trade unions, thus creating the mechanism for the people's security forces to rely fully on the support of the working class in their task of safeguarding the fatherland.

In his analysis, Comrade Pham Hung makes it clear that in order to develop the socialist collective mastery of workers and civil servants for safeguarding the fatherland, it is essential that cadres, workers and civil servants understand fully the concept that production is germane to the safeguarding of production and that to safeguard production is the duty of committee echelons of heads of organizations and enterprises and of all cadres, workers and civil servants. It is required that each cadre and each worker be the very master of his own organization and enterprise, that he be fully aware of the duty to combat any slander and counter propaganda move by the enemy; that he be conscious of the need for the protection of state secrets, of organizations and enterprises and of socialist properties; that he actively combat internal negativism, corruption, waste and theft of public properties; that he must implement rules and regulations and technical procedures. It is necessary to continually improve ourselves, to cultivate quality and revolutionary ethics, to overcome difficulties, and to avoid anxiety and pessimism in the face of negative influences and the enemy's destructive schemes.

Comrade Pham Hung insisted that the immediate task of trade unions and of the people's security forces is to realize full understanding of the content of this resolution by base level trade unions, by all echelons and units of the people's security forces; to organize joint programs of action and concrete programs for each party. Experiences drawn from program implementation should be exchanged on a regular basis. It is important to build up and multiply typical initiatives in the implementation of the resolution; and to promptly praise and reward wherever good performances occur and criticize where implementation is not being carried out seriously.

9320
CSO: 4209/170

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FIDEL CASTRO GREETES LE DUAN ON CPV ANNIVERSARY

OW121930 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 12 Feb--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has sent his warm greetings to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on the 55th anniversary of the C.P.V.

After paying homage to the late president Ho Chi Minh, the message said: When U.S. imperialism, by a brutal war of aggression, wanted to impose the neo-colonialist domination on Vietnam, Vietnam set one of the most moving examples of heroism and determination. Vietnam's fight is a great contribution to the fight against imperialism in all continents. Not only has it achieved independence and unity for its motherland, Vietnam has united with and supported the freedom of the other Indochinese peoples, and in recent years, with a high determination, it has coped with and defeated all the invasions and schemes of the hegemonists and reactionaries.

"Vietnam's example is a powerful source of encouragement for all countries victims of imperialist attacks and intervention, for all nations struggling for liberation, as well as for all the forces fighting for peace and progress.

"I take this occasion to reaffirm our party's and people's militant solidarity with and wholehearted support for Vietnam's just cause. Especially, I express to you our full support for the Vietnamese people's endeavours to develop the economy and society, and for the principled, resolute and consistent internationalist policy which your party is pursuing in an intelligent and flexible way through dialogue to establish an atmosphere of peace and cooperation with all countries in the region through negotiations."

CSO: 4200/524

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA REVIEWS HANOI CENTRAL PRESS FOR 14 FEB

OW140741 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Press review]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 14--Today's newspapers report that on Tuesday French Communist party leader Georges Marchais received in Paris Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the C.P.V. delegation to the 25th F.C.P. congress.

They publish reports on activities here yesterday of the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Italy including its talks with a C.P.V. delegation and a banquet given by the P.C.V. Central Committee in its honour.

Also front-paged is a joint congratulatory message from Vietnamese leaders to their Czechoslovak counterparts on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. On this event, NHAN DAN editorially acclaims the fine development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries over the past decades, especially since the signing of the treaty.

NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN cover Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal's reception in Prague on February 11 of the visiting Vietnamese economic delegation led by vice chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh. The Czechoslovak leader is quoted as affirming that his country will continue to assist Vietnam in its industrialization and in the development of energy resources and the communications system.

A workshop for the maintenance and repair of agricultural machines, built with Soviet assistance in Quang Nam-Danang Province, has been commissioned, a report says. It says that the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam build a system of workshops specializing in the maintenance and repair of farm machines in the whole country.

The papers reproduce an S.P.K. report saying that from January 31 to February 7 Thai troops fired more than 1,000 artillery and mortar rounds on many places in Kampuchea's western border provinces while their aircraft overflew many areas deep inside Kampuchean territory.

NHAN DAN runs an article reviewing the Thai ultra-rightist authorities' activities against the Indochinese countries. It condemns Bangkok for pursuing a hostile policy towards Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and providing "sanctuaries" for the reactionary forces against the national development of the three nations.

On its inner page, NHAN DAN carries an article in commemoration of the 150th birthday (February 15) of Nguyen Khuyen, a noted Vietnamese poet and ardent patriot who struggled staunchly against the French colonialists' conquest of Vietnam.

CSO: 4209/229

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN LEGISLATOR--Hanoi, VNA, 11 Feb--Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho has extended his best congratulations to His Excellency Balram Sabha on his reelection as chairman of the Indian Lok Sabha (House of the People). In his message, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho wished the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and India further consolidation and development. "I wish the Indian people prosperity and happiness and your excellency good health and success in your noble mission," the message says. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 11 Feb 85]

ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS RECEIVED--Hanoi, VNA, 11 Feb--Fode Djibril Camara, A. Ade Kuoye and Mustafizur Rahman, respectively ambassadors plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the Republic of Guinea, Nigeria and People's Republic of Bangladesh to Vietnam, today presented their credentials to vice president of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice president had cordial talk with these ambassadors. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Co Thach, minister for foreign affairs; and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 11 Feb 85]

GUINEAN, NIGERIAN ENVOYS--Hanoi, VNA, 12 Feb--Fede Djibril Camara and A. Ade Kuoye, respectively ambassadors of the Republic of Guinea and the Federal Republic of Nigeria, today paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong after having presented their credentials. Chairman Pham Van Dong had cordial conversations with the two ambassadors. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 85]

GREETINGS FROM CONGO, OMAN--Hanoi, VNA, 12 Feb--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has received greetings from leaders of the Congolese Party of Labour and the People's Front for Liberation of Oman on the 55th C.P.V. anniversary. In his message, Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Congolese Party of Labour Central Committee, head of state and prime minister of the People's Republic of Congo, reiterates the Congolese people's close solidarity with the Vietnamese people and wishes the latter under the clear-sighted leadership of the C.P.V. great successes in implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress. The message from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Front for Liberation of Oman praises great victories recorded by the Vietnamese people under the experienced leadership of the C.P.V. over the past 55 years in the fight for national liberation in the past and in national construction and

defence at present. "Your struggle will be forever a tremendous example for the revolutionaries and nations now fighting for freedom and social progress," the message says. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 12 Feb 85]

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEORGES MARCHAIS--Hanoi, VNA, 12 Feb--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today extended his warmest congratulations to Georges Marchais on his reelection as secretary general of the French Communist Party. His message says: "I wish you the best of health so that together with the Central Committee of the French Communist Party you will lead the entire party to successfully implement the resolutions of the 25th F.C.P. congress in the interests of the working class and other working people of France and for the sake of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world." It wishes the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and France further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 12 Feb 85]

CSO: 4200/524

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COMMISSION SET UP FOR MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

BK110617 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] The 12th World Youth and Students Festival will be held in Moscow from 27 July to 3 August 1985. This will be a powerful show of force of progressive and democratic youths throughout the world under the slogan "For Solidarity Against Imperialism, For Peace and Friendship." The International Year of Youth will also be observed in 1985. To organize and mobilize youths in the entire country to respond to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival and the International Year of Youth, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee has decided to set up the Vietnam National Preparatory Commission with Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, as its chairman and Comrade Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee, as its vice chairman.

Proceeding from the situation and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution and from the role and responsibilities of Vietnamese youths in the world democratic and progressive youth movement, we must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks to respond to and participate in the 12th World Youth and Students Festival and the International Year of Youth: Intensify the education of youth in socialist patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism and enable members of the HCMCYU and students throughout the country to clearly see the U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke nuclear war and to see that the most important present tasks of the world people is to struggle for the preservation of peace; clearly realize the strength of the three revolutionary currents and the major role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community in the revolutionary cause and the defense of world peace; fully perceive the schemes and acts of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism against our country; enhance revolutionary awareness and sentiments; and stand ready to fulfill any tasks entrusted by the party and the people for the fatherland's independence and freedom, for socialism, and for their noble international duty.

CSO: 4209/229

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HOANG LIEN SON PARTY MEETING--The executive committee of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial party organization recently held an expanded conference to study implementation of the resolution of the seventh party Central Committee plenum and the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, to evaluate implementation of the 1984 plan, and to determine the tasks for 1985. In 1984, Hoang Lien Son achieved a total grain output of 265,000 metric tons, exceeding the planned norm by 3.24 percent. In 1985, the province will continue to consider grain production as its foremost task so as to advance toward achieving self-sufficiency in grain. It will strive to increase its total grain output to 275,000 metric tons, an increase of 4.4 percent over 1984. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/229

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BUSINESS LIBERALIZATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Market Reforms, Management in Ho Chi Minh City: Liberalization of Cooperative Business Regarding Essential Goods, Crack Down on Speculation, Smuggling, Confiscation of Goods Worth Tens of Millions of Dong; In Binh Tri Thien Province, Development Of Socialist Commercial Network Down to Province, Village Market Levels"]

[Text] With the experience drawn from hundreds of cooperative businesses in food and drink, Ho Chi Minh City is now liberalizing joint business in essential goods coupled with the reorganization and reclassification of small business according to product lines. Right now the city is carrying out joint business ventures in food industries including the processing of pork, beef, domestic fowls, fish, fuel, fruit and vegetable, cotton fabrics, ready made clothing; knit apparels, original aluminum and plastic products, paper, glass, rubber, synthetic fabrics, bicycles and accessories, leather and artificial leather, collection and purchase of waste materials, etc.

The commercial business cooperative stores include, on the one hand, state commercial enterprises or cooperative commercial enterprises at the city, district and precinct levels and, on the other hand, private owners (wholesale warehouses, stores, retail outlets). Joint business stores are sponsored by the state and operate under the guidance of management units.

To be eligible for joint business with the state, households must specialize in wholesale buying and selling, doing substantial business at category A and category B (almost like A) business tax brackets, and having business expertise and experience. In this way, step by step reforms, together with product management, would create the conditions for the state to control wholesaling completely, influence retailing, handle money and goods and achieve good market management.

During the last 2 months, the city has opened thousands of additional retail counters and organized more than a thousand of additional small business dealers to serve in state stores, especially in the food and grain business. Based on the education and orientation of small business

to operate according to state laws, the precinct and district authorities have uncovered thousands of speculations, smugglings, and counterfeit goods, especially counterfeit beer, alcohol, cigarettes and medicines. Within last November alone, the city economic police, with the cooperation of youth and women organizations, have uncovered and made arrests in more than ten smuggling operations, and confiscated a quantity of gold and of goods valued at tens of millions of dong. In Binh Thanh, the market inspection team has uncovered an unlawful trade in incense valued at nearly four million dong. At Tan Binh precinct, during a house perquisition, the police have arrested Dinh Ngoc Huong on the act of concealing unlawfully over four hundred lines of medicine valued at nearly two million dong. Precinct 11 arrested a manufacturer of counterfeit state brand cognac, confiscated nearly three thousand litres of processed alcohol, 6,500 empty bottles and other equipment for counterfeit production. The determination of the government authorities to severely punish the speculators and smugglers has contributed to the orientation of the small business sector to operate according to the law and created the conditions for stabilizing market prices.

In order to expand the socialist business network, Binh Tri Thien province has opened for training and retraining of 80 managers and assistant managers, 287 accountants and several purchasing and sales personnel, to replace the number of regressive and corrupted cadres and cooperative personnel. The cooperative industry has opened 670 additional sale points at villages and neighborhoods. Bo Trach district has organized purchasing of goods right at the production team location. Eighty percent of markets within the provinces already have state business stores and cooperatives for purchasing and selling. Hue city, Dong Ha municipality, and Dong Phu district, have obtained good results in joint business with private owners in the service and restaurant industries.

Thanks to the strengthening and expansion of the socialist commercial network and thanks to organization and renewal of management at the production base, the trade industry has been able to operate better in the collection, purchase and control of goods. In 1984, Binh Tri Thien controlled local goods valued at 2.2 billion dongs, attaining 60 percent of the value of goods purchased (only 30 percent in 1983). The collection and purchase of sea products, light industry and handicraft goods have attained good results. At present, of the total retail sale volume on the market, the socialist commerce occupies a proportion of 45 percent (30 percent in 1983). Goods sold to the people by the trade cooperatives have increased from 14 percent to 20 percent. Besides the adequate supply of nine product lines at standard quantities to cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces, Binh Tri Thien is also selling a number of other goods.

The task of market management is also being reinforced. Hue city, Dong Ha and Dong Hoi municipalities, Trieu Hai and Le Ninh districts all have installed market management teams. Eight enterprises have departments or divisions specialized in market management. Binh Tri Thien has uncovered and justly punished 4,635 cases of speculating, smuggling and trade violations.

AGRICULTURE

COLLECTIVE FARMER CONGRESSES HELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Collective Farmer Congresses Held at Three Levels Throughout Vietnam; More Than Ten Million Farmers Join The Association"]

[Text] As of the present time, collective farmer congresses at all three village, district and provincial levels were held in the 40 provinces, cities and special regions throughout the country. Local authorities are forcefully launching achievement emulation movements to celebrate the first national Congress of the Collective Farmer Federation which will take place at the beginning of 1985. Through the performance of the three level congresses, the initial stage has been to improve and strengthen the base organizations. According to incomplete data, there are at present over ten million farmers in the whole country who have joined the association, living in 165,000 farmers' units and 32,000 base organizations. Input from the farmers' ideas is being collected by local authorities to draft the charter of the association. Through discussions the members' awareness is heightened and the association's role is enhanced in many aspects, especially in the task of organizational management, perfecting the product contract mechanism in the agricultural cooperatives. Numerous political activities among the farmers have stimulated the emulation spirit of productive labor, to the accomplishment of the political mission of party committee echelons and of the local administration. Among the provinces in the Red River delta and along the coast of central Vietnam have emerged emulation movements among association members who have registered to compete in productive labor to surpass quotas, to deliver products speedily and in good measures; to participate in building and perfecting the mechanism of product contract, to develop the household economy. Among the provinces of south Vietnam, there were movements to upgrade outputs from solidarity units to collective production; to develop new hamlets, new rural areas and rural communication; to build village clinics, kindergarten classes and child care centers, etc. Among the midland and highland provinces, the association committee echelons are working hard to reinforce propaganda and educational activities among the farmers, to consolidate national solidarity and solidarity between the army and the people, to enhance awareness against the enemy's psychological warfare; to encourage the purchase of public bonds and to deposit money in savings accounts.

In many localities the association committee echelons are mobilizing members to participate in formulating production plans for cooperatives and district projects to strengthen the district, to consolidate the worker-farmer league bloc, the new phase of the revolution, especially to organize the implementation of Decision Six of the Party Central Committee. The association committee echelons are also motivating members to exemplify the spirit of mutual love, to assist each other to speedily overcome the consequences of natural disasters, to normalize production and to bring living conditions under control.

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CSO: 4209/170

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN ON AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH

BK121607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[NHAN DAN 5 February editorial: "Basically Complete Agricultural Cooperativization in Nam Bo"]

[Text] New progress is being made in agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo Provinces. Tien Giang is the first province in Nam Bo basically to finish the task of organizing peasants into production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. This task has also been basically completed by many districts in other provinces and cities.

In general, the movement for agricultural cooperativization has developed satisfactorily. By promoting the system of socialist collective mastery right from the very beginning, many production collectives and cooperatives have been able to demonstrate superiority over individual production, achieve high productivity and output, initially expand various branches and trades, satisfactorily fulfill their obligation to the state, strengthen the collective economy, and improve the living conditions of their members.

Meanwhile, good models in economic integration--which has been established between production collectives and agricultural cooperatives as well as between them and various marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, and small industrial and handicraft cooperatives to ensure the expansion of production and business operations, supply of materials, consumption of products, and processing of farm products--have helped accelerate production and consolidate new production relations in the countryside.

However, there are still some limits in work related to agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo Provinces. Agricultural collectivization has been stepped up in rice-producing localities only. With regard to perennial trees, especially fruit trees, intensive studies have not yet been made, and good models for cultivation habits still have not been shaped. Many production collectives still continue to plant only rice. Livestock breeding and various handicraft branches and trades have developed slowly. The mechanism of integration has not yet been studied and stipulated in many localities. Material and technical bases of many production collectives remain weak. Many localities still fail to combine agricultural transformation skillfully with industrial and commercial transformation. Work related to the selection and

training of cadres has not yet met its requirements. The managerial ability of many production collective cadres remains poor compared with the task assigned them.

In 1985, it is necessary basically to complete agricultural cooperativization, mainly under the form of production collectives, in all Nam Bo Provinces, especially in grain-producing localities. As pointed out in the resolution of the party Central Committee's seventh plenum, we must basically complete land reallocation in regions where floating rice is planted in order to create favorable conditions for the resettlement in these regions of people from localities with little land and a high population density.

It is necessary to carry out satisfactorily and quickly work related to the planning and training of cadres so as to create favorable conditions for the development of production collectives and to ensure that capable cadres are available to manage effectively various collective production units as soon as they are established.

Efforts also should be made to set up more and to consolidate production solidarity teams along with adopting various appropriate forms of collectivization on a trial basis in localities specializing in planting industrial crops and fruit trees, in raising fish and shrimp, and in afforestation.

Consolidating the existing production collectives and cooperatives is an important task for all the Nam Bo Provinces in 1985. They must create favorable conditions for these establishments to expand their production and business activities so as to help increase products for society and strengthen the collective economy.

It is necessary to improve the application of product contracts in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and the production of goods among various branches and trades, as well as to overcome shortcomings and deviation in the implementation of the contract system.

It is also necessary to expand various forms of joint business venture among production collectives in order to create favorable conditions for their later expansion, while arranging for production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and credit cooperatives in order to expand the socialist trade network in the countryside, ensure increased production, control all sources of goods and money, manage the market, and struggle against the practices of monopolizing the market by private traders and lending money at exorbitant rates of interest.

Efforts must be exerted to improve managerial work in every aspect; correctly solve problems concerning planning work, economic accountability, and the distribution of income among cooperatives and production collectives; and resolutely struggle against all manifestations of embezzlement and waste in these establishments.

We should try to build more material and technical bases and actively apply advanced science and technology to production along with improving management

in order to increase quickly the yield and output of farm crops and animals. We should also increase the economic efficiency of various collective economic units and constantly improve the living conditions of their members in order to serve as examples for accelerating the agricultural cooperativization movement.

Being active and firm is the motto of the movement for agricultural cooperativization, which should be extensively applied from the very beginning to the last phase of the campaign.

We must create favorable conditions for the movement to advance vigorously. However, we must constantly and firmly adhere to the principle of voluntarism to ensure that while participating in various production collectives and cooperatives, the peasants can exercise their right to socialist collective mastery and can exert greater efforts and further develop their skills to enrich their country, their collectives, and themselves.

CSO: 4209/229

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--An Giang Province has planted 105,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, overfulfilling the planned norm by 9 percent. At present, the peasants are striving to eradicate harmful insects and diseases that have affected 27,600 hectares of rice. The local plant protection teams and units have adopted plans to inspect the fields regularly and to exterminate harmful insects in each affected area. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN DELIVERY--In January, Hau Giang Province delivered 66,000 metric tons of 10th-month paddy to the state granary, bringing the total amount of paddy delivered since the beginning of the crop season to 110,000 metric tons. Of this amount, two-thirds consisted of paddy turned in as payments for agricultural tax and as settlement of 2-way contracts. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85 BK]

NAM BO RICE PLANTING--As of late January, the Nam Bo Provinces have transplanted 462,260 hectares, or 121 percent of the area transplanted during the same period last year. In many provinces, the transplanting pace was twice as fast as in December 1984. An Giang has transplanted 98,174 hectares; Cuu Long 40,807 hectares; Dong Thap 66,212 hectares; and Tien Giang 73,634 hectares. The entire Mekong River delta has grown 444,473 hectares. This year's winter-spring rice in the Nam Bo Provinces has developed satisfactorily owing to timely soil preparations, transplanting, and more efficient material, fuel, and fertilizer supplies. State-operated tractor stations, having improved and renovated their managerial mechanism, have effectively organized and coordinated the draft power of animals and machines in many localities, thereby achieving a faster pace of soil preparation than in the previous crop seasons. Thanks to the application of various forms of crop insurance and effective forecasting of appearance of harmful insects and diseases, 12,600 hectares of winter-spring rice attacked by pest have recovered and developed normally. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85]

CSO: 4209/229

LIGHT INDUSTRY

REASONS FOR SAUCE SHORTAGE OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI THONG KE in Vietnamese Oct 84 pp 23-25

[Article by Nguyen Thi Ha: "The Supplying of Sauce by the Commerce Sector of H. Province To Serve the Daily Needs of Cadres, Manual Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] Sauce is a food product, a widely used condiment, that is indispensable in the daily meals of the Vietnamese. Therefore, according to Political Bureau Resolution 26 and Council of Ministers' Decision 218-CP, sauce is one of the nine essential products sold by the state under ration standards and at supply prices to cadres, manual workers and civil servants. In actuality, however, there are still many problems that must be resolved in order to provide cadres, manual workers and civil servants with a regular supply of this product. Within the scope of this article, we will discuss some aspects of the supplying of sauce by the commerce sector of H. Province to serve the daily needs of cadres, manual workers and civil servants.

1. The Available Supply

The first task of the commerce sector is to organize the procurement of products. Ordinarily, wherever there is a plentiful supply of product and large production capacity, the results achieved by the commerce sector in its procurement activities are better. In H. Province, the situation surrounding the production of sauce is as follows:

(1,000 liters)

| | <u>First 9 months of the year</u> | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> |
| State-operated enterprises | 6,000 | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| Small industry and handicraft units | 2,500 | 3,000 | 2,400 |
| | 8,500 | 8,500 | 7,400 |

According to the above chart, the production plan for 1983 was lower than the amount actually produced in 1982. That is a proven production capacity upon which the H. Province commerce sector can rely to concentrate the products required to serve the needs of the people of the province.

In order to reach a more detailed conclusion concerning production capacity and the needs of the people, it is necessary to gain some additional

information about the supplying of fish sauce during the first 9 months of 1983 from the following chart:

| <u>Quarter</u> | <u>Demand To Be Met Based on</u> <u>Ration Stamps and Coupons</u> | <u>(liters)</u> | <u>Actual Amount</u> <u>Supplied (liters)</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------|--|-----------------|--|----------------|
| I | 625,000 | | 185,300 | 29 |
| II | 635,000 | | 292,100 | 46 |
| III | 640,000 | | 377,600 | 59 |
| | 1,900,000 | | 855,000 | 45 |

The production capacity of the province was 2.55 times greater than the locality's consumer demand. The production capacity of the state-operated enterprise was 2.6 times greater than the demand that had to be met under ration stamps and coupons (5,000 divided by 1,900 equals 2.6). Thus, on the basis of its production capacity and the consumer demand of the locality, it can be concluded that the commerce sector of H. Province is fully capable of providing the necessary supply of high quality sauce.

Examined from the standpoint of an entire process, the commerce sector of H. Province made progress in its efforts to supply sauce, as seen in the increasingly high percentage of demand met by the sector (from 29 percent of demand during the 1st quarter to 46 percent during the 2nd quarter and 59 percent during the 3rd quarter). However, examined from the standpoint of the percentage of demand met, the sector achieved very little, meeting only 45 percent of demand for the first 9 months as a whole. Some 55 percent was not met, and this posed certain difficulties to cadres, manual workers and civil servants in their everyday lives. Sauce is also a type of food product that is used on a daily basis. The quantitative standard supplied by the state to each person (the need that must be met) is a minimum necessary standard. If cadres are unable to buy sufficient sauce, they must purchase it on the outside at a price 30 to 40 times higher than the supply price of the state, thereby affecting the budget of their family at a time when their income is limited. Consequently, to simply evaluate the supplying of sauce to cadres, manual workers and civil servants by the H. Province commerce sector from the perspective of how much of total demand is met by the amount actually supplied is not correct.

Sauce is a food product that is consumed in daily meals, consequently, when evaluating the quality of the service provided by the commerce sector, we must not only consider the total quantity of sauce supplied, but must attach full importance to the frequency of distribution as well.

The monthly sale of sauce by the commerce sector of H. Province in 1983

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Quantity of</u> <u>Sauce Sold (liters)</u> | <u>Percentage</u> | <u>Month</u> | <u>Quantity of</u> <u>Sauce Sold (liters)</u> | <u>Percentage</u> |
|--------------|--|-------------------|--------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | 50,000 | 5 | 6 | 80,100 | 9.5 |
| 2 | 80,300 | 9.5 | 7 | -- | --- |
| 3 | 55,000 | 7 | 8 | 177,000 | 20 |
| 4 | 97,000 | 11 | 9 | 200,600 | 24 |
| 5 | 115,000 | 14 | | -- | --- |

According to the statistical chart presented above, the quantity of sauce sold each month was very irregular, especially during the months of January, February, March and June, when the quantity sold was very small. In July, not 1 liter was sold. When examined from the standpoint of how frequently sauce is supplied by the individual districts, the situation is even worse: one district only sold sauce to cadres once during the entire 9 month period. This created a chronic shortage as well as an artificial surplus that had more than a small impact upon the standard of living and the attitude of consumers.

With supply and demand not in balance, the state must use ration stamps and coupons to distribute sauce. The commerce sector, which has been assigned this task by the state, must mainly reflect the viewpoint of providing support. When supplies are limited, efforts must first be focused on serving those needs that are served under supply prices. How well the commerce sector of H. Province has held to this viewpoint can be seen from the following chart:

Breakdown of Sauce Sold by Month in H. Province (%)

| Month | Breakdown by Method | | Breakdown by Quality | | Grade I as % of Quantity Sold During the Month |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--|
| | Sale at Supply Prices | Sale at Commercial Business Prices | Grade I | Grade II | |
| 1 | 37 | 63 | 60 | 40 | 44 |
| 2 | 53 | 47 | 67 | 33 | 60 |
| 3 | 46 | 54 | 64 | 36 | 54 |
| 4 | 72 | 28 | 59 | 41 | 51 |
| 5 | 49 | 51 | 70 | 30 | 58 |
| 6 | 49 | 51 | 63 | 37 | 55 |
| 7 | -- | 100 | -- | -- | 56 |
| 8 | 66 | 32 | 57 | 43 | 57 |
| 9 | 77 | 23 | 51 | 49 | 46 |
| | 53 | 47 | 59 | 41 | 55 |

Overall, the commerce sector put 53 percent of its sauce supply on sale at supply prices and 47 percent on sale at commercial business prices. However, this ratio was not uniformly maintained from one month to the next. For example, in January and July, a very large percentage was sold at commercial business prices while a relatively high percentage was sold at supply prices in April, August and September. Of the quantity sold at supply prices, 55 percent was grade I sauce and 45 percent was grade II. Thus, from the standpoint of the quality of service, we see that the commerce sector allocates its grade I sauce for sale at commerce business prices while using grade II for purchases made by ration stamps and coupons. The ratio between these two types of sales varied from one month to the next and was unreasonable. This shows that the commerce sector's attitude toward serving its customers is not a good one, that it is more interested in pursuing pure profit than in fulfilling its service function. This is a weakness in the quality of service being provided by the commerce sector of H. Province.

2. The Reasons Why the Commerce Sector of H. Province Has Not Been Serving the Sauce Needs of Cadres, Manual Workers and Civil Servants Well.

(1) The plan drawn up by the sector was not consistent with demand. Compared to minimum demand, the commerce sector of H. Province formulated the following plan for the sale of sauce:

Unit: liter

| Recipient | 9 Month Demand | Planned To Sell | % |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----|
| 1. --Supply | 1,900,000 | 1,600,000 | 84 |
| --Stamps, coupons | 1,100,000 | 9,000,000 | 82 |
| --Children | 450,000 | 400,000 | 88 |
| --A,B,C X(QP) | 350,000 | 300,000 | 85 |
| 2. --Demand among the people | 1,700,000 | 1,400,000 | 82 |
| Total | 3,600,000 | 3,000,000 | 83 |

Ordinarily, the norms of the sector's plans are nothing more than targets. Fully meeting the demand for sauce requires that the plan for the amount of sauce to be sold be set at a level higher than demand. However, the sector's plan presented here was actually lower. Therefore, even if the commerce sector managed to complete 100 percent of its plan, cadres, manual workers and civil servants would have only been supplied with 84 percent of the sauce they needed and the province with only 83 percent. This immediately shows that neither the quality of its sales plan or the targets of the commerce sector of H. Province are high. As a result, it is actually only meeting about 45 percent of the demand for sauce in H. Province.

(2) Importance has not been attached to developing sources of goods through procurements.

There is sufficient sauce production capacity to fully satisfy consumer demand within the province (see the following chart).

The Production and Procurement of Sauce in H. Province

| | <u>Planned</u> <u>Production</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>Production</u> | <u>Percent of</u> <u>Plan Completed</u> | <u>Procurement</u> <u>Plan</u> | <u>Percent</u> <u>of Plan</u> <u>Mobilized</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>Pro-</u> <u>curements</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>%</u> <u>Procured</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| State Operated Enterprises | 5,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 49 | 1,900,000 | 39 | 1,400,000 | 57 |
| Produced by commerce sector | 2,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 60 | 600,000 | 25 | 400,000 | 60 |
| | 7,400,000 | 3,800,000 | 52 | 2,500,000 | 34 | 1,800,000 | 47 |

The data presented in the above chart clearly show that the locality completed only a very low percentage of its production plan (52 percent). In particular, state-operated enterprises, which account for a large percentage of output and have the task of supplying products to the commerce sector, completed only 49 percent of their production plan. This is partly due to the

failure on the part of the commerce sector to organize sources of goods by delivering ingredients to production enterprises and receiving finished products from them under contracts.

More deserving of attention is the fact that the commerce organization's procurement plan is not progressive, not based on the capabilities and potentials of the locality, consequently, the plan is very low compared to existing and potential sources of product within the locality (2,500,000 divided by 7,400,000 equals 34 percent). With such a low procurement target, the commerce sector cannot possibly procure enough product to meet demand (2,500,000 < 3,600,000). In actuality, the percentage procured was higher than planned. However, the amount of product procured was still small compared to the province's consumer demand (1,800,000 divided by 3,600,000 equals 50 percent). This situation calls for additional efforts to develop sources of goods through procurements in neighboring provinces and on level I to compensate for this shortage, especially to meet the need to supply sauce under ration stamps and coupons to cadres, manual workers and civil servants. However, because of its purely business approach and the poor view that it has toward providing support, the commerce sector of H. Province has not achieved high targets in organizing sources of product, in formulating and implementing procurement plans or in the rising demand of cadres and the people for a larger supply of products of higher quality.

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CSO: 4209/205

LIGHT INDUSTRY

EDITORIAL URGES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "More Consumer Goods Are Needed"]

[Text] The resolution of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Committee directed: "Consumer goods for local needs and for export must be strongly expanded." That is an extremely important direction for production to satisfy the physical and cultural needs of the people, to expand the national market, and to produce important resources for export to international markets.

To increase production of consumer goods is to enhance the value of agricultural products, enabling the state to exchange goods with farmers, to stimulate agricultural production, to create more jobs to better the livelihood of the people, to develop the economy, to increase the social productivity, the social product and the national income.

Our country has a healthy capacity for producing consumer goods from within state enterprises to the small industry and handicraft sectors, from local to central industries. In recent years, our consumer goods resources have considerably increased, thanks to the upholding of our spirit of self help for self improvement, thanks to the existence of a number of policies encouraging the manufacturing of consumer goods for local needs and for exports, thanks to the intensive utilization of supplies and local raw materials. At the National Economic and Technology Exhibition Fair, several medals of various types were presented to thousands of new consumer products including hundreds of those with high quality, while the state first quality seal was delivered to dozens of mechanical products and apparel items.

Today it is worth rejoicing that several department stores in cities and provinces have outgrown the state of "goods for show, not for sale". Locally produced consumer goods, rich in varieties, colors and styles are being sold in considerable quantities. In this year 1984, with efforts to overcome difficulties relating to energy, supplies and prices, several product lines have met planned objectives, many increasing more than 10 percent compared to last year. Among those product lines are: machines and metal products, textiles, leather and clothing; rubber

and plastic; glass, porcelain and earthenware; sugar, liquid sauces, tea, cigarette and beer; office supplies, rattan and bamboo products, etc. Consumer goods production is developing in state enterprises as well as in collective sectors and individual units. Recent accomplishments prove that our production potential is being stimulated, they are also sure indications of new steps towards development, which would satisfy the many and various needs of the people, increase the state's accumulated wealth and create a valuable goods fund for the requisition and purchase of food grains and agricultural products for exports. However, the organization for consumer goods production still has many shortcomings when compared with the task indicated by the Party and the state. The volume of goods produced is still too low compared to the need, not proportionate to our capacity regarding labor, land and available industries; the quality of several product lines are still not uniform, even disastrously failing, with high price and low usable value. Although a number of goods are not in short supply, because of the lack of regular and adequate distribution and transportation between different regions, some areas are overflowing with goods while others do not even have enough for sale. There are too much low quality goods which cannot be marketed within and without the country, resulting in great waste in capital, supplies, and raw materials.

In order to fulfill our important role to maintain the quality of life of our people and to increase exports, it is necessary to strongly develop industries for the production of consumer goods, including food industries, textile, household utensils, bicycle accessories, rubber processing, plastics, wood and paper, cultural products, etc. In the initial phase of our country's transitional period, handicraft and small industries occupy an important place, from traditional to recent industries. It is important to expand technical equipment and improve techniques, to produce and provide new materials, to utilize economic levers to stimulate groups and individual handicraft workers to increase consumer goods production. In order to create a novel change in the production of consumer goods, it is necessary to rearrange their production and to realize the need for change in the management of base business organizations, within the industries and in local areas. First of all it is necessary to review the consumption need and the production capacity of base organizations, design the production plan, work out a balance plan between production and consumption based on the optimum utilization of energy, supplies and equipment; combining business and technical management with management in the context of local and regional realities, thus securing high production quality and economic effectiveness.

In order to develop consumer goods, it is necessary to create sources of local raw materials, through business and economic cooperation, through the truly effective organization of product groups; to develop initiative of action at base levels, to reserve favorable conditions regarding energy, supplies, raw materials, capital investment and utilization of progressive techniques to state enterprises and to groups possessing great capacity, which are traditionally well known for producing consumer goods. These production organizations are responsible for adequate deliveries to the State.

With an abundant and skillful source of labor, with available resources and production facilities, it is possible for us to further increase the production of consumer goods, to satisfy our needs and to provide for some exports, thus contributing to the building and defense of our socialist fatherland.

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END

CSO: 4209/170